The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME LXVI. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1884. NEW SERIES, NO. 5,549.

State Library of

CINCINNATI

Is the great Industrial center of the West, employing a capital of over $75,000,000 in manufacturing alone. In 5,335 factories there are engaged 86,293 hands, producing an annual aggregate of over $200,000,000 in manufactured goods.

The following are among the most reliable and extensive Manufacturing and Mercantile establishments in Cincinnati:

[Established 1849.]
ARCHITECTURAL
And ARTISTIC IRON WORKS,
J. P. WALTON & CO.,
Culvert and Harrison Sts.,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1877.]
ARCHITECTURAL
IRON ROOFING and Siding and Corrugated Iron of all kinks, the Largest Manufacturers in the United States,
PORTER IRON ROOFING CO., 101, 103 and 105 West Front St.,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1848.]
ARCHITECTURAL
GALVANIZED Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Sky Lights and Tin and Slate Roofing.
WITT & BROWN,
144 West Third St.,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1843.]
ARIBA ROASTED COFFEE.
Has no equal.
E. J. WILSON & CO.,
Importers of Coffees, Indigo and Spices, 48 W. Second St.,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1838.]
BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS and IMPORTERS,
ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
61, 63 and 65 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.
Catalogues of all departments (some twenty in number) mailed on application.

[Established 1846.]
BRASS GOODS, Etc.
Machinists, Steam and Gas Fitters, Boiler-Makers, Engineers' and Plumbers' Tools and Supplies; also Wrought Iron Pipe and Boiler Tubes, Malleable and Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings, Brass and Composition Castings. WM. KIRKUP & SON,
S. e. cor. Pearl and Ludlow Sts.,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1827.]
CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Landaus, Landaulets, Broughams, Rockaways, Victorias and Phaetons in great variety. The GEO. C. MILLER SONS' Carriage Co.,
19, 21 and 23 West Seventh St.,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1817.]
CINCINNATI
TYPE FOUNDRY,
201 Vine Street.
ESTIMATES AND SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION

[Established 1865.]
CINCINNATI STAMPING CO.
Manufacturers of Plain, Stamped and Japanned Tin, Zinc and Sheet Iron Ware.
Jobbers and Importers of Metals,
Southeast Cor. Pearl and Lawrence Streets,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1857.]
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS,
The Planters' Oil Machinery Co.,
134 West Second Street,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1837.]
DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE.
GEO. W. McALPIN & CO.,
101, 103 and 105 W. Fourth St.
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1849.]
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, Etc.
KNOST BROS. & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Fancy and Sporting Goods, Toys, Base Ball, Croquet and Lawn Tennis Supplies. Sole Agents for Neely's Patent "Adjustable Muncie" Roller Skate. Jobbers and Rinks supplied at manufacturers' prices. 137 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1845.]
FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
An unrivaled record. Not an instance on record where one of Hall's Safe and Lock Co.'s Burglar-proof or Fire and Burglar-proof Safes has been forced open and robbed of a dollar by burglars. "We offer a reward of $1,000 for proof to the contrary."—[The Hall Safe and Lock Co.,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1836.]
FURNITURE.
The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co. have the largest furniture factory in the world, and ship to all quarters of the civilized globe. Send 50 cts. in stamps for their mammoth and richly illustrated catalogue representing nearly 8,000 articles of furniture. Prices the lowest. Salesrooms 107, 109, 111, 113 West Fourth st., CINCINNATI.

[Established 1856.]
GAS FIXTURES and LAMP GOODS.
Artistic and Special Designs for Gas or Oil Fixtures furnished when desired.
McHENRY & CO.,
8 East Fourth & 160 and 162 Main Sts.,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1842.]
GOLD PENS.

JOHN HOLLAND, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Patent Pencils, Stylographic and Fountain Pens, 19 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Price Lists mailed free.

[Established 1838.]
GRATES AND MANTELS.
W. W. MAGILL & SONS, Manufacturers,
6, 7 and 8 Burnet House Block,
Third St., west of Vine, CINCINNATI.

[Established 1844.]
GROCERIES.
Wholesale, Importing and Jobbing.
WM. GLENN & SONS,
68, 70 and 72 Vine Street,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1867.]
HATS, FURS and CLOAKS.
"Headquarters of Fashion."
A. E. BURKHARDT & CO.,
113 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

[Established 1834.]
RANGES.
Wrought Iron Portable Ranges for Hotel and Family use, and all kinds of Hotel Implements for culinary purposes.
The JNO. VAN RANGE CO., MANUFACTURERS
No. 10 East Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

[Established 1861.]
SHIRTS.
Shirts made to order and ready made (our own make). Send for circular containing cuts showing styles of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Also formula for self-measurement.
A. J. CLARK,
Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

[Established 1843.]
STARCH.
The Matchless Brand "Nickel Gloss" Laundry Starch. The new idea, in package parcels, that paralyzes competition.
ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
Manufacturer, 12 and 14 West Second St.,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1819.]
STOVES.
The "Champion Monitor" Cooking Stoves and the "Clifton" and "Windsor" Heating Stoves.
WM. RESOR & CO.,
CINCINNATI.

[Established 1864.]
WATCH CASES.
More than 500,000 Gold and Silver Watch Cases, all stamped "DUEBER," are now in the pockets of the people, and all having one in their possession can rest assured that they have the very best made. DUEBER WATCH CASE MANUFACTURING CO., NEWPORT, KY.,
OPPOSITE CINCINNATI.

[Established 1873.]
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
Complete outfits of Machinery for running Mills, Carpenters, Furniture and Chair Factories and all Wood-workers, also for Car Railroad Shops, also Band Saw Mills for cutting Fine Lumber. Address the Manufacturers,
CORDESMAN & EGAN CO.,
Front, near Central Ave., CINCINNATI.

CLOTHING.

A FEW DOLLARS

A few dollars go a long way in buying clothing just now. A really good Overcoat at $6 50, better at $8, $9, $10, $12, all $3 50 to $8 less than former prices. Men's Suits, good quality, $8 50, $10, $12, reduced in same proportion.

Pantaloons, of all the latest fabrics, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5; some great bargains in the lot and a large stock to select from.

NEW SPRING OVERCOATS.
NEW SPRING OVERCOATS.

H. A. WITHERSPOON,
OAK HALL ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
FOURTH AND JEFFERSON.

TEAS.

FERMENTED TEAS!

In drawing public attention to Fermented Teas we are aware that we are in advance of the times, and that we shall have to encounter very strong opposition from people whose prejudice is stronger than their reason.

Fermented Teas, as a rule, are *absolutely pure*, besides being the most wholesome. They are prescribed and used by the principal physicians in this city. Fermented Teas are consumed by 450,000,000 out of a total of 500,000,000 of people who drink tea. In this case the majority must be right, as Fermented Teas are a principal part of their daily food.

Our Russian Mixture at 75c per lb is a pure Fermented Tea, and highly aromatic. Russians, English, Irish and Scotch are delighted with this Tea because it reminds them of "home."

A. FONDA & SONS,
TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS,
339 Fourth Avenue, Louisville.

COAL.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,
Miners and Shippers of
Screened Pittsburgh Coal!

Pittsburgh Lump, 14c.....$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c.....3 00
Screened for family use.
Sugar Loaf, Lehigh, Anthracite, at $9 00 per ton

MAIN OFFICE: No. 250 Third St.,
Between Main and Market.
Special Rates to Dealers and Large Consumers.
Telephone connections. de22 dtf

BYRNE & SPEED
Miners AND Shippers of Coal
SCREENED FROM THE ELEVATOR.

Pittsburgh, 14c	$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c	3 00
Winifrede, 12c	3 00
Laurel, 11c	2 75
Kentucky, 10c	2 50
Kentucky Nut, 8c	2 00
Cannel Coal 18c	4 50
Crushed coke, per bushel	10c.
Large Coke per bushel	9c.
ANTHRACITE Lehigh Valley / Cross Creek / Lackawanna / Wilkesbarre	$8 50 per ton.

Lehigh Anthracite.....$9 00 per ton.
Telephone connection. Main office 415 W. Jeff. st.

PUMPS.

PUMPS!

WRECKING PUMPS;
STEAM SIPHON PUMPS;
STEAM FORCE PUMPS;
POWER PUMPS;
STEAM JET PUMPS;
CHALLENGE FORCE PUMPS;
METEOR FORCE PUMPS;
STAR RAILROAD FORCE PUMPS;
BLAKE'S FORCE PUMPS;
COLUMBUS FORCE PUMPS;
HAND FORCE PUMPS
(Single and Double Acting);
DEEP-WELL PUMPS;
CISTERN PUMPS;
HYDRAULIC RAMS;
DRIVE-WELL PUMPS AND POINTS
(Pumps varying in capacity from 280 to 40,000 gallons per hour), etc., etc.,

For Sale by
W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO.
421 West Main Street,
au26 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARDWARE.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.



SPRING GOODS
Rakes,
Spades,
Drain Tools,
Wheelbarrows,
Fence Wire
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Nails,
Bar Iron.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
STEERAGE RATES from Queenstown to New York, $21. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, Franklin Bank, 215 Fifth st.
Drafts on Dublin, Cork and London for sale.

SPRING WATER.



Flows from the Maximum Mineral Fountain of Saratoga Springs, and is in the opinion of the most eminent medical men Nature's Sovereign Cure for Constipation, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Inactive Conditions of the Kidneys, and a most salutary alterative in scrofulous affections. With ladies, gentlemen and bon vivants everywhere it has become the standard of dietary expedients, fortifying the digestive functions and enabling free-livers to indulge with impunity at table. The world of wealth, intelligence and refinement testifies to its sparkling, naturally pure and delightful qualities as the beverage incomparable, and accredit it with being the surest and speediest source of clear complexions, high health and exuberant spirits. Hathorn Spring Water is sold only in glass bottles; four dozen pints are packed in a case. It may be obtained at all hotels, and of druggists, wine merchants and grocers everywhere. E. H. HATHORN, Hathorn Springs, Saratoga, N. Y. mr3 Mo34

PLOWS.



Monroe Street, between Tenth and Twelfth.
Send for price list and circulars.
se6 eodtf-1p

MEDICAL.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

—TO—

PERSONS SUFFERING WITH DISEASES OF THE

Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

Read the following extracts from the U. S. and American Dispensatories, showing the medicinal virtues of Buchu and Pareira Brava:

"Buchu is gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs, producing diuresis, and like all similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis when circumstances favor this effect. The Hottentots have long used it in a variety of diseases. From these rude practitioners, the remedy was borrowed by the resident English and Dutch physicians, by whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has come into general use. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, and morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate, and Retention or Incontinence of the Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in Calculous Affections, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Leucorrhea, Dropsy and Jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

Wintersmith's Extract of Buchu and Pareira Brava has all the virtues of fresh Buchu Leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative power. It is a certain remedy for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsical Swelling, etc. It has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. It is a specific remedy for diseases of the Prostate Gland, Retention of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Gleet, Irritation of the Bladder, in short, for all diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in male or female. For many diseases peculiar to females it is of great service, and especially so is it at that period termed CHANGE IN LIFE. For Chorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suspension of Usual Periods, Ulcerated state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, it is a specific remedy. It is a certain cure for Bed-wetting in Children. For weakness arising from early indiscretion, excess in youth, and dissipation, it will be found a specific.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by C. H. WINTERSMITH.

ARTHUR PETER & Co., Louisville, Ky., General Wholesale Agents. fe2 dtf

THE NEWS.

INDICATIONS—*For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer, fair weather, variable winds, shifting to southeasterly, diminishing, preceded in the eastern part by increasing pressure.*

BISHOP CLARKSON continues critically ill at Omaha.

TWELVE persons were killed by a snow-slide at Alta, Utah, Saturday.

SPEAKER CARLISLE will be the guest of the Free-trade Club of New York Saturday.

THE Fitz John Porter Bill comes up among the special orders in the Senate, Monday.

WITHIN the next 48 hours 3,500,000 bushels of coal will be shipped South from Pittsburgh.

IN the House to-day Mr. MORRISON will report from the Ways and Means Committee the Tariff Bill agreed upon by the majority.

A FULL list of the Kentucky claimants who have succeeded in their demands upon the Treasury is printed in the Washington dispatches.

AN infernal machine carefully wrapped and addressed to the Comte de Paris was discovered by the officials before it reached its destination.

THE Indiana temperance people claim that 5,800 citizens of that State—only a partial poll—have declared their intention to vote for a straight prohibition ticket.

COL. JOHN P. BARRETT, editor of the Hartford *Herald*, in an interview with a COURIER-JOURNAL reporter gives his side of the damage suit against the L. and N. railroad for being ejected from one of their passenger coaches.

WASHINGTON has extended a hearty reception to HENRY IRVING and ELLEN TERRY, invitations having crowded in on them from the leading political and society people. Mr. IRVING will return to America in the autumn under his own management.

Mr. WILBUR F. BROWDER, of Russellville, replies in another column to the series of lurid charges preferred against him by Mr. HUGH BARCLAY, JR., in the Anchorage Asylum investigation. Mr. BROWDER is one of the foremost lawyers in Kentucky, and his private and public life is above all reproach.

A NEW YORK special to the COURIER-JOURNAL indicates that Senator MILLER, Collector ROBERTSON, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and other prominent New York politicians have effected an organized opposition to President ARTHUR and will fight his nomination vigorously. It is said they claim that the President can not carry New York if the Republicans put him at the head of the ticket.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

A Colored Coachman Brutally Assaults a Young Lady at New York, and with the Aid of the Black Servant Girl Robs the House.

THE PRECIOUS PAIR ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The police to-day arrested Jesse Williams, a negro coachman, and Gertrude Ash, a colored servant, his alleged accomplice, in one of the most brutal assaults and batteries perpetrated in this city since the Hull murder in 1878. The victim of the assault was Miss Maggie Harvey, aged eighteen, and a sister of Mrs. George Sloane, whose husband is a prominent merchant of this city, and who occupy a flat in a large house on West Twenty-second street and Broadway. Gertrude Ash was a servant in the family, and was regarded as an industrious and honest girl.

Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Sloane went out, leaving Miss Harvey in charge of her little niece, two and a half years old. Miss Harvey retired about 10:30. Sloane's little girl slept with her. In the bed-room was a large closet. Miss Harvey had just retired when she heard a strange noise, and looking around she saw the closet-door swing open and Williams sprang forward and grasping her by the throat threatened to kill her if she made an outcry. The commotion awakened the child, and it began to cry. Williams threatened to take its life if Miss Harvey did not make it keep still. He then demanded to know where the money was kept, and ordered her to give him the keys of the various rooms, with the most brutal threats if she did not obey him.

When she said she did not know where the things were kept, he dragged her from bed, still retaining his grasp upon her throat, and threw her violently on the floor. He stuffed a handkerchief into her mouth and tied a towel securely around her head, fastened her hands behind her and tied her feet. He then ransacked the apartments, packing up whatever he found of value and escaped by way of a window, which led to the fire escape.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloane returned about 11:30 and noticed the disordered condition of the dining-room and suspected something wrong. They went to Miss Harvey's room and found her as above stated, unconscious, and she must soon have died of suffocation. She was with difficulty restored to consciousness and told her story. Her body was covered with bruises and marks. Her brutal treatment was plainly visible about her neck. She was in a very critical condition to-day.

The police were promptly summoned, and Capt. Williams, with three detectives, arrived. They soon found that the fire-escape led to the room occupied by Gertrude Ash, the colored servant. The window was partly open and a detective entered. He found Williams under the bed. On going down stairs Williams made frantic efforts to escape, but several blows upon his head with a billy subdued him and he was handcuffed and taken to the police station. Gertrude Ash was also arrested and locked up. She denied that she knew Williams, and said she was ignorant of his presence in the house. It is learned, however, from "the negro colony" that Williams and the girl were considered engaged. Williams is 21 years old and Ash 19. About $600 worth of jewelry and silverware were found in a pillow-case in the servant's room.

An Officer Murdered.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—At Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, at 7 o'clock last evening, City Marshal John T. Vandoren was shot in the head, and killed instantly, by Alfred Ballard, a drunken man, when under arrest and on the way to prison in charge of the Marshal. It required great discretion to prevent the crowd from lynching Ballard while on the way to jail after the murder. As it was, some person unknown cut Ballard in the side.

THE STOCK MARKET

During the Past Week Has Alternated Between Remarkable Activity and Utter Stagnation.

Vanderbilt, in the Absence of Gould, Came to the Front as a Leader,

Squeezed the Bears Badly and Then Ran the Market Up Four Per Cent.

Leading Events of the Week, the Trunk-line Trouble and Heavy Gold Shipments.

A BROKER'S COMMISSION.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, March 9.—The stock market last week alternated between remarkable activity and utter stagnation. In the absence of Mr. Gould, Mr. Vanderbilt has come to the front as the leader. In the early part of the week he squeezed the bears badly, after Deacon White got through, and ran the market up 3 or 4 per cent. Then came inactivity. One day the room-traders determined not to do anything, and the consequence was that less than 100,000 shares were dealt in. The tremendous gold shipments invited them into the market again, and they sold on Friday with some profit.

The short interest is pretty large, but it is more timid than at any previous time. The experience of a week ago in Lackawanna, and in almost every active stock this week, has considerably discouraged the bears. They say they are willing to risk their money against a rise on the general condition of trade and business, but they can not afford to trade against the odds of a market in which almost every stock is virtually cornered. The leading bears are entirely out of the market, as far as any systematic attack on it is concerned, and they will do nothing for the moment. This leaves the bulls in rather an unpleasant position. They have more stocks than they want and no buyers for them.

Nothing more is heard about the public buying stocks. That idea has become too ridiculous even for street talk. Since the absence of Jay Gould the situation has changed decidedly. As a leader Mr. Gould was full of prices and successful strokes, which animated the street with confidence. Every one had faith that whatever Mr. Gould undertook he would accomplish. In a day he converted the bear-room traders; he brought in a few outside speculators; he put up the market, as he said he would. On Wall street Mr. Gould is not beloved greatly, but he inspires the army of professional operators when he is in earnest as a great and popular general does his troops.

Rumors that George Gould has orders to pursue the same line of tactics his father adopted have not last week developed much energy on the part of the Gould forces.

Washington E. Connor said publicly yesterday that he thought the market ought to go off a few points more before it was taken hold of for an upward turn, and the Gould stocks, even the boasted Missouri Pacific, have not been supported.

The brunt of the fight seems to have fallen on Mr. Vanderbilt, who, with his sons, did all that was done on the bull side last week. If Mr. Vanderbilt is not an ideal speculator he has plenty of cash, which is the one great requisite, and a good deal of pig-headed obstinacy. If he gets "mad," the market will go up and the bears will give up the fight. Last autumn some of the newspapers said one of Mr. Vanderbilt's sons had lost money and the old gentleman got so angry that he ran up the market 4 or 5 per cent. Mr. Vanderbilt has a violent antipathy to bears, which he inherited from the Commodore, and he delights when they get into trouble. This week will disclose what Mr. Vanderbilt can do with the stock market. His friends talk very strongly of a great advance and some sensational features in the grangers; but perhaps, after all, the great millionaire will content himself with protecting this and other securities until the return of Gould.

The two leading events of the week were the renewed trunk line troubles and the heavy shipments of gold. There may not be any disturbance of trunk line harmony just now, but peace will never be insured until the questions between the lines are arranged upon an amicable and just basis. Notwithstanding the fact that the Presidents of the different roads in the pool are personally responsible under the last agreement for the maintenance of rates, it is known to every shipper that concessions are made by all the roads. The merchants of Baltimore have protested that this cutting has greatly injured the trade of that city, and they have petitioned Mr. Garrett to see that the pool rates are enforced or to prevent the discrimination by a greater cut in rates on the Baltimore and Ohio. Mr. Garrett at once came to New York and spent a day with Commissioner Fink, who will good-naturedly settle the difficulty for a day or two. Meantime, the West Shore is said to be offering tickets to Chicago at a less price than it should as a conscientious pool member. President Roberts' position in reference to the pool has caused a good deal of misgiving, and many people believe an open rupture will soon occur. Its occurrence is simply a question of time, unless the roads in the pool speedily come to time on their agreements.

The shipments of gold during the last three weeks amount to nearly ten millions of dollars. Some bankers estimate that 20 millions more will go, and the bears say fully 50 millions will be shipped before July 1. The extraordinary shipments of yesterday are due to the scarcity of commercial bills, the higher rate of interest abroad, and probably some shipments to affect the price of stocks. There is a decidedly better feeling among bankers, who a few weeks ago were alarmed at the threatened gold shipments, and the complications growing out of the silver question. It is now understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has no fears of a dangerous decrease in his gold resources, and Assistant Treasurer Acton expresses the opinion that he will not be compelled to offer silver to settle his balances at the clearing-house this year. At least among the bankers there is a general fee ing that if the country loses $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 of gold, it will result in no permanent harm, the only effect, they say, would be to advance the rate of interest.

Mr. Baldwin, of the Fourth National Bank, said yesterday that the rate for mercantile paper was one-half per cent. higher than it had been. Call money is still almost dirt cheap. After a broker offered $10,000 flat on the Exchange, another one pleaded in mock pity for some one to take $50,000 at 1 per cent. Never in the history of any nation has money been so cheap. As the spring trade opens a hardening of rates is inevitable. Speculation is very uncertain. When the room traders decline to trade the great majority of the men on the street expect a violent drop in prices. They compare the market to the "pegging days of old," and almost hourly expect the beginning of a depression greater than has been seen. Notwithstanding Gould's protestations, they believe he has sold [illegible] many stocks and is still selling, and [illegible] has again left Vanderbilt unceremoniously. This is indignantly denied by Gould friends.

The most encouraging signs for the bulls are the general increase in the reported earnings of railroads for the fourth week of February, and the indications of lower prices for grain. The extreme dullness of this week has revived talk of the old subject of brokers' commissions. The charge to a buyer and seller of stock is one-eighth of 1 per cent. each way, or $25 on 100 shares. The rules of the Stock Exchange require this charge to be made under severe penalty, and no outsider can get any concession. Some of the younger brokers are in favor of less restriction in the matter of commission.

"If the rules were changed," said a leading broker, "the Stock Exchange business would be quadrupled. An outsider has got to have 1 per cent. fluctuation to make it worth while for him to go in. Now, if he could get rid of the onerous commission of ⅛ of 1 per cent., he could afford to do three or four times the business he does. The room traders, who have no commissions to pay, are satisfied with ⅝ or ¼ per cent. profit, and they do a great deal of the business, getting in and out quickly. I think a reduction would add to the revenues of the brokers and greatly increase business."

CRUSHED BY THE SNOW.

Twelve Persons Killed By a Snow-slide at Alta, Utah—The Bodies All Recovered But One.

SALT LAKE, March 9.—At 6:30 Friday night the seventh snow-slide, half a mile wide, extending from the summit down, at Alta, swept away the works of the new Emma Mine. The following were killed:

GUS. LYBERKER, foreman.
D. D. WASSON, machinist.
J. H. WASSON.
SAMUEL PRETHERS.
CHARLES COLGREEN and wife.
EDWARD CROCKET.
LOTTIE PLEON.
O. J. JOHNSON.
N. S. DELANO.
WILLARD STEPHENSON.
JOHN RICHARDSON.

The bodies were all covered except one. It was the worst slide ever known in Little Cottonwood, the snow piling 40 feet high. The damage to the mine is $15,000. The storm was too bad to bring the bodies down. Of the killed, several leave families. George Cullins, Superintendent of the mine, came down to-day, bringing the first news of the disaster.

THE IRON AND STEEL BUSINESS

For the Past Week Rather Light and Prices Have Shown Evidences of Weakness.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The volume of business in iron and steel for the past week has been rather light, and prices, in several directions, have shown evidences of weakness. Consumers are still buying in a retail way, seeing no reason for stocking up in the present condition of things. Production of pig iron has not been decreased, and it is even rumored that some additional furnaces will blow out, but this is scarcely probable at present. The bar mills are fairly employed as a general thing, and a few are well sold up, but the merchant-iron trade is not as active as was expected, and manufacturers are not willing to stock up, especially as the prices for crude iron are not generally considered settled. Foundery irons have been selling all the way from $20 to $21 50 for No. 1, No. 2 averages $19 and gray forge $18 at tidewater. There are evidences of a speculative movement as soon as prices shall have reached the lowest possible limits. Bessemer pig is quoted at $20; muck bars have sold in small lots at about $32, with an occasional lot going at 50c to 75c less; blooms are in fair demand at the usual figures. Nails have not improved in demand; quotations are still $2 50 to $2 60, but there are some offers at $2 40 which may possibly be taken in a short time.

A large amount of building will be commenced as soon as the weather permits, but the nail-making capacity is so enormous that prices are likely to remain at least as low as they now are. Buyers of steel rails are still holding back, and makers are no less firm than they have been for a month past. Having their capacity so well engaged, they can afford to hold to their prices. Large lots of rails could be placed at buyers' terms, but makers will not listen to any offers under $34 at present. Old rails are under active inquiry, and negotiations are pending for some lots for shipment to the interior. Quotations here, $22 50 to $23. Crop-ends are wanted, but stocks are not available at buyers' prices. Plate and tank irons have been moving in small lots; some large contracts for structural iron for bridge work have been closed, and there are large requirements which must be filled with in a month. Prices are quoted as they have been for several weeks, but some concessions will probably be allowed on the large business about to be placed. Merchant steel is in active demand and mills are doing a great deal of business, but profits are very light. Merchant bar is selling freely in small lots at 1.90@2c for refined; there are offers at 1.80c; common iron sells at country mills at 1.70@1.80c.

OHIO HORSE-THIEVES.

They Steal a Horse and Buggy and Are Pursued by Citizens.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

MIDDLETOWN, O., March 9.—The gang of horse-thieves, who have been getting in their work for some time in the neighborhood of Carrollton and Miamisburg, Ohio, made another raid at 2 o'clock this morning, and succeeded in getting away with a large dark bay horse, sixteen hands high, and a fine top-buggy, the property of Levi Huffman, a wealthy farmer, living near Miamisburg. The police of this city were notified of the theft this morning, and are on the lookout for the stolen property. It is without doubt the work of the same gang who stole a horse and buggy near Carrollton last week, and who have been working that vicinity all winter. The horse and buggy stolen this morning are valued at $300.

The farmers of the surrounding country are very indignant, and are talking of organizing themselves into a body, with a strong determination to pursue and capture the whole gang, and will spare no efforts to punish them to the full extent of the law.

HICKEY LYNCHERS.

Their Trial Continued on Account of Important Witnesses.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW LEXINGTON, O., March 9.—The cases of the eleven persons in jail upon the charge of lynching Richard Hickey, which was to be heard before Justice Porter to-day, was continued until to-morrow, on motion of counsel for the State, on account of the absence of important witnesses.

The Court of Common Pleas will also convene to-morrow.

It is currently reported here this evening, on what appears to be good authority, that if the persons now in jail charged with lynching Hickey are held at the preliminary hearing to-morrow, their friends will take measures to have other persons arrested who are now at large, but alleged to be as culpable as those now in jail. The persons now in custody say they will not be mere scapegoats in connection with the tragedy at Rendville.

Coal Coming.

PITTSBURGH, March 9.—The coal men are making preparations to send out 3,500,000 bushels of coal in the next forty-eight hours. The steamer Mark Winnett to-night sank three barges, containing 36,000 bushels.

WASHINGTON---IRVING.

How the Distinguished Actor and Miss Terry Were Received at the Capital City.

What the New York Tribune Will Say About the Tariff Bill's Chances.

Kentuckians Whose Claims Have Been Reported Favorably Upon by the Officers of the Treasury.

A Decrease in Card Issues Since the Cheaper Postal Rates Went Into Effect.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Irving has certainly every reason to feel satisfied with his reception in Washington. He expressed his feelings gracefully in his speech before the curtain when recalled for the third time at the end of "Louis XI." last night. In his brief remarks he was particularly careful to speak of Miss Terry, whose name was greeted with great applause. Mr. Irving made the pleasant announcement that he would return to this country early next autumn. He has made up his mind to reap the golden harvest while it is ripe. He will take back to London something like $200,000 with him this year. Next year he will be his own manager and pocket all the profits.

Mr. Abbey was anxious to continue as his manager, and offered him a considerable advance on last season's figures, but Mr. Irving declined. The two gentlemen sat up nearly all of Monday night at the Arlington arranging the lease of the Lyceum Theater, which Mr. Abbey is to have again next winter, that being entirely satisfactory to Mr. Irving.

No actor was ever so entertained in Washington as Mr. Irving has been. He attended a supper at the Metropolitan Club on Wednesday evening; a breakfast given by Mr. Bayard on Thursday; a supper given to Mr. Blaine and a party of friends on Thursday evening, and after the play he was the guest of Mr. Wm. Walter Phelps. On Friday morning he attended a supper given to him by Mr. Dorsheimer. On Friday evening and last night he was the President's guest.

As stated, Miss Terry has received more attentions here than in any other American city.

ITS CHANCES.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE CHANCES THE MORRISON BILL HAS OF PASSING THE HOUSE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Your correspondent has the privilege to-night of using the New York *Tribune's* special from here on the chances the Morrison Tariff Bill has of passing the House. It is given to show the two sides of the question. It will be refreshing reading to Republicans for the present. After Morrison's bill is passed, however, it will not be so refreshing. But read:

It is noticeable that hardly a Democrat who is opposed to the bill will permit the use of his name in any statement of his position, and all of them appear to be looking forward with considerable anxiety to the action of a caucus, in which it is hoped some sort of truce may be patched up to tide the party over until the end of the session and the assembling of the National Convention. It should not be forgotten that there are only a few Democrats in Congress who as a matter of general political policy favor protection of American industries. When the statement was made that 50 Democrats will vote against the Morrison bill, it includes probably 40 men, some of whom believe that any action now will be injurious to Democratic prospects, while the remainder represent local industries which would be disastrously affected by the bill.

If a large number of influential Democrats did not believe that the electoral votes of New York, New Jersey, California and West Virginia are absolutely necessary to Democratic success, the Morrison bill would pass the House without much difficulty. It is true that Col. Morrison, Henry Watterson and some other leading Democrats insist that on the square issue of "tariff reform" the Democrats can offset probable losses in the States mentioned by gains in the West; but they do not seem to be able to imbue many persons with that belief.

It seems probable that in the caucus two plans will be urged. Col. Morrison and his friends will be likely to exhibit a spirit of concession as to details; but, at the same time, will insist that the majority, which organized the House on the issue of "revenue reform," can not afford to be false to its pledges to the people, and stultify itself by abandoning a tariff bill reported by a Ways and Means Committee deliberately organized with a view to tariff revision.

To this Mr. Randall and his followers will probably reply that the time is not propitious for such action; that the utterances of the Democratic newspapers in Virginia and Georgia indicate a strong and growing feeling in the South against making the attitude of any Democrat towards the tariff a test of his party fealty; that the results of the spring elections in Pennsylvania and New York, and of the Congressional special election in Kansas tend to show that there is no general public demand for tariff legislation at this session; that, whether it be true or false, the agitation of the tariff question in Congress is regarded by the business interest of the country as the chief cause of the general depression in many branches of trade and industry, and is thus endangering the prospects of Democratic success in the Presidential election; that it is not the duty of a majority of the House of Representatives to pass a tariff bill which the Senate would not act upon, for such action would be an attempt by less than 200 Democratic Representatives, elected two years ago, to forestall the action of a National Convention to be composed of delegates fresh from the people, and, therefore, that the Morrison bill, however modified, ought not to be pressed at this time at the imminent risk of a serious division in the ranks of the majority of the House.

Perhaps these and like arguments and considerations may tempt Chairman Morrison and other men in the caucus who are aspirants for the Democratic Presidential nomination, but the chances seem to be that they will have little weight with such men as Hurd, Blackburn, Springer, Mills and others of the same sort, and if a vote is taken on the Morrison bill in the caucus, it will be adopted. If that be done and the free list be opposed, there will not be 50 Democratic votes against it in the House. Probably, however, enough Democrats will be found to brave the edict of the caucus, who by voting with the Republicans can defeat the Morrison bill. They will not be required to face that alternative until every other expedient has been exhausted and every resource of party discipline brought to bear upon them.

NEWS NOTES.

KEIFER'S CONVENTION OF LIARS, ETC.—SPEAKER CARLISLE TO DINE WITH THE FREE-TRADE CLUB.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The *Capital* of to-day says Keifer's convention of liars and jail birds will probably finish its work and adjourn this week. The penitentiaries yawn for them.

Speaker Carlisle has accepted an invitation from the Free-trade Club of New York to dine with them on Saturday next. He will be the guest of Mr. Manton Marble, with whom he will dine on Sunday.

INDIANAPOLIS NOTES.

SOME TALK OF PAYNE AT WASHINGTON, BUT M'DONALD IS THE FAVORITE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The temperance people have put "feelers" out to get at the feasibility of running a prohibition ticket this fall in Indiana, provided none of the parties adopt prohibition as an issue and nominate a ticket in favor of it. So far 5,800 people have signified their willing-

ness to vote for a straight prohibition ticket. Similar letters are coming in at the rate of from 200 to 300 per day. It is estimated that the total will foot up 25,000. The convention will not be called if either party declares for prohibition and nominates candidates in sympathy with the movement.

Hon. Geo. W. Julian has returned from Washington. He says that they talk of Payne some in Washington but chiefly of McDonald for the Presidency.

KENTUCKY CLAIMANTS.

A LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE HAD THEIR CLAIMS REPORTED FAVORABLY UPON.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following is a list of the claimants residing in Kentucky whose claims have been reported favorably by the accounting officers of the Treasury:

To John B. Auxier, of Johnson county	$106 50
To Gilbert Adams, of Magoffin county	12 22
To H. B. Ashby, of Hopkins county	100 00
To Harden Brandenburgh and Simpson Brandenburgh, of Owsley county	80 00
To Mary A. Bodkin, of Shelby county	110 00
To William Bell, of Logan county	100 00
To John M. Montgomery, administrator of Elizabeth Bryan, deceased, of Shelby county	135 00
To Decatur Beatty, of Lee county	70 00
To Thos. P. Burton, of Pulaski county	30 00
To Mrs. Pattie H. Bedinger, administratrix of Wm. Holloway, deceased, of Fayette county	3,139 00
To C. H. Moses, administrator of Geo. P. Brown, deceased, of Laurel county	125 00
To James P. Burton, of Pulaski county	5 00
To James Buchanan, of Pulaski county	100 00
To Minerva Bow, widow of Jesse R. Bow, deceased, of Cumberland county	75 00
To Jas. M. Bryant, of Jefferson county	1,060 00
To James Boon, of Nelson county	150 00
To James E. Blackburn, administrator of Lewis Blackburn, deceased, of Caldwell county	115 00
To James M. Bricken, administrator of Thomas J. Bricken, deceased, of Russell county	90 00
To John Boyle, of McLean county	73 64
To Aaron F. Crigler, of Boone county	230 00
To R. G. Cole, of Cumberland county	30 00
To Thomas P. Cardwell, of Owsley county	100 00
To Wm. Cooper, of Marion county	502 50
To Catharine Cronin, administratrix of Michael Cronin, deceased, of Jefferson county	52 50
To James J. Clark, of Spencer county	90 00
To Martin H. Coyl, of Boyle county	80 00
To Wm. Caskey, of Morgan county	36 00
To Richard Hamilton and L. A. Hamilton, administrators of Geo. S. Conner, deceased, of Washington county	5 25
To J. H. Carpenter, of Bourbon county	130 00
To Jas. D. Cook, of Fayette county	16 00
To Wiley J. Coffey, of Magoffin county	100 00
To Valentine Cravens, of Russell county	23 00
To Edmon Chapman, of Russell county	110 00
To Russell G. Cole, of Cumberland county	91 40
To E. D. Covington, administrator of Isaac C. Covington, deceased, of Warren county	520 00
To Jas. T. Chism, of Monroe county	163 50
To Willis and Jas. E. Downing, executors of Wm. Downing, deceased, of Fayette county	12 00
To J. A. Dowell, of Allen county	150 00
To Jas. Doughty, of Laurel county	10 00
To J. D. Elliott, administrator of Cassandra Doom, deceased, of Nelson county	250 00
To Benjamin F. Dunn, of Boyle county	125 00
To John Ewing, of Marion county	16 00
To H. L. Eads, trustee, for the Society of Shakers, of Logan county	103 20
To Elijah Ewing, of Marion county	192 00
To Joseph Ely, of Harlan county	250 00
To James H. Eades, administrator of Nathaniel Eades, deceased, of Muhlenburgh county	135 00
To Robert Finn, of Simpson county	120 00
To Thomas Miller, administrator of Elizabeth Foreman, deceased, of Spencer county	415 00
To Olin J. Farnsworth, of Hopkins county	140 00
To Elijah Foley, of Russell county	49 00
To R. B. Ward, executor of Richard P. Gresham, deceased, of Rockcastle county	753 28
To Kuth S. Garrison, Mark T. Ferris and William H. Garrison, administratrix and administrators of Thomas L. Garrison, deceased, of Montgomery county	77 12
To Elizabeth Hornback, of Larue county	73 28
To Pleasant M. Honaker, of Butler county	55 00
To T. F. Hieronymus, of Owsley county	100 00
To Lewis A. Howard, of Knox county	560 00
To Campbell R. Holbrook, of Owsley county	115 00
To P. M. Honaker, of Butler county	100 00
To William T. Hutton, of Anderson county	115 00
To A. O. Horn, of Grayson county	125 00
To Howard W. Hinds, of Estill county	120 00
To William Herron, of Laurel county	50 00
To George (or George W.) Hounchell, of Clay county	100 00
To John Hood, of Elliott county	74 00
To L. W. Elmore, administrator of L. Hartfield, deceased, of Green county	100 00
To Bennett Hinton, of Allen county	300 00
To David Henry, of Morgan county	9 85
To James Marcum, administrator of Levi Hensley, deceased, of Clay county	44 50
To Jesse W. Heath, of Pulaski county	94 20
To Woodson V. Johnson, of Allen county	150 00
To Allen Jones, of Pulaski county	14 75
To Thos. Johnston, of Bourbon county	250 00
To Isaac L. Janes (or James), of Washington county	9 00
To R. S. Knowles, of Warren county, $2 11; and to the estate of J. B. Carter, of Warren county, $2 11; in all	4 22
To Mary C. Bragg, administratrix of Wm. H. Kirtley, deceased, of Rockcastle county	181 56
To Simeon B. Lewis, of Jefferson county	120 00
To Edmund Lucas, of Warren county	150 00
To Britain Lee, of Bell county	120 00
To Wm. Laws, of Knox county	40 00
To John Lewis, of Pulaski county	54 55
To Henry Lambath, of Simpson county	110 00
To John L. Lapsley, of Russell county	7 50
To Robert L. Langston, administrator of Robert Langston, deceased, of Bourbon country	300 00
To Elias Mears (or Meers), of Larue county	110 00
To Charles J. Murphy, of Cumberland county	100 00
To Charles R. Myers, of Montgomery county	47 00
To James L. May, of Magoffin county	100 00
To Catherine A. McPherson, administratrix of Wm. McPherson, deceased, of Logan county	140 00
To Wm. T. Williamson, administrator of Spencer Morgan, deceased, of Christian county	150 00
To Mary Moore, of Bell county	120 00
To Ray Moss, of Jessamine county	340 00
To Jonathan McNeil, administrator of Geo. W. Miller, deceased, of Laurel county	235 50
To John H. Montgomery, of Green county	169 25
To Henry Noland, of Owsley county	100 00
To Elizabeth Newcomb, of Marion county	24 37
To E. E. McKay, administrator of Jas. M. Nicholls, deceased, of Nelson county	805 00
To Jas. B. Otter, of Warren county	110 00
To Mary O'Hair (or O'Hir), of Wolfe county	84 00
To Smith Overby (or Overly), of Laurel county	100 00
To John Pitman, of Laurel county	627 27
To Shelton Pointer, of Rockcastle county	100 00
To John M. Park, of Estill county	120 00
To Ben. Hardaway, administrator of Enos Pearman, deceased, of Hardin county	110 00
To Catherine Parsley, widow of Alexander Parsley, deceased, of Laurel county	17 50
To John W. Pash, Jr., administrator of John W. Pash, deceased, of Nelson county	48 00
To Wm. Ritchie, of Nelson county	31 41
To Otha A. Reynolds, of Fayette county	420 00
To Webber H. Reed, of Lee county	37 50
To Albion H. Robinson, of Russell county	24 00
To Alfred Redd (colored), of Rockcastle county, $10; and to Henry Redd (colored), of Rockcastle county, $10, in all	20 00
To James A. Rouse, of Spencer county, $50; and to Wm. T. Rouse, of Spencer county, $50; in all	100 00
To John A. Rexroat, of Russell county	60 00
To James M. Smith, of Cumberland county	110 00
To Gilbert Saylor, administrator of Levi Saylor, deceased, of Harlan county	230 00
To Wilson B. Saylor, of Harlan county	100 00
To Mrs. P. J. Smith, administratrix of Thos. J. Smith, deceased, of Rockcastle county	125 00
To Jane Shadowen, widow of Wm. Shadowen, deceased, of Pulaski county	20 00
To Mary L. Steele (formerly Mary L. Pilkington), of Franklin county	60 00
To Geo. Simpson, of Spencer county	50 00
To John L. and Sidney C. Spears, executors of Geo. C. Spears, deceased, of Boyle county	102 06
To A. A. Strange, of Cumberland county	60 00
To A. B. Sparks, Mrs. I. N. Shackelford, Mrs. M. E. Shackelford, Susan A. Hight, W. F. Sparks, S. A. Higerson and M. T. Sparks, only children and heirs-at-law of Wm. Sparks, of Calloway county	50 00
To Jack C. Turner, of Knox county	240 00
To W. L. Townsend, of Logan county	120 00
To J. H. Campbell, administrator of Mrs. Philadelphia Taylor, deceased, of Logan county	269 00
To Ann E. Turner, administratrix of James A. Turner, deceased, of Montgomery county	200 00
To M. L. Totty, of Hickman county	125 00
To Stephen H. Tate, of Pulaski county	32 00
To Alexander R. Victor, executor, and Maria C. Victor, executrix of Warder Victor, deceased, of Bourbon county	130 00
To W. W. Wright, of Warren county	37 50
To John A. Wilson, administrator of Benj. D. Wilson, deceased, of Simpson county	100 20
To John Walsh, of Morgan county	14 00
To W. G. Wade, of Simpson county	30 18
To Chas. E. Wilson, of Nelson county	15 00
To Henry T. Motley, administrator of Aaron A. Willoughby, deceased, of Allen county	24 00
To James Wilt, of Allen county	25 00
To Madison Keeton, administrator of Joshua Wilson, deceased, of Magoffin county	93 50
To John B. Walton, of Simpson county	100 50
To Vitus Wellington, of Nelson county	28 00
To N. J. Wellington, of Nelson county	13 80
To J. L. Wallis, of Fayette county	200 00

CONGRESS.

THE WORK LAID OFF FOR THE PRESENT WEEK IN THE HOUSE—THE SENATE PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In the House to-morrow Mr. Morrison intends to report from the Ways and Means Committee the tariff bill agreed upon by the majority, and the members of the Appropriation Committee expect to report the Indian Appropriation Bill. The measure for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar has been made the special order for Tuesday, and the Committee on Pacific Railroads has leave to call up from the calendar Wednesday any bills that may then have been perfected by the committee relating to the Thurman Sinking Fund Act or to the amounts due from the Pacific railroads for surveying and patenting lands. The committee expects to complete to-morrow the bill on the former subject. The bill to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and to encourage the American foreign carrying trade has been made the special order for Thursday. All special orders are liable, however, to be pushed aside by the regular annual appropriation bills or revenue measures.

The first special order for the week in the Senate is Tuesday, when the House bill to regulate practice in patent suits is entitled to consideration. The Fitz John Porter Bill and the bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools are both made special orders for next Wednesday. The first-named measure will encounter strong opposition from Gen. Logan and other Republican Senators, but the prevalent impression is that it will pass. The Educational Bill will give rise to considerable discussion. It is possible that one or more of the special orders will be set aside to giving place temporarily to the Mexican treaty, which will be taken up Monday, and the consideration of which it is intended shall continue until a final decision is reached.

THE POSTAL CARD.

AN UNEXPECTED DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CARDS ISSUED SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF TWO-CENT LETTER POSTAGE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Since the introduction of two-cent letter postage there has been an unexpected reduction in the number of postal cards issued. For five years the average annual increase in the issue has been 14 per cent. Since July 1 last there has been an increase of 18 per cent. in adhesive stamps and 25 per cent. in the stamped envelopes issued. During these eight months the issue of postal cards has only reached 256,552,750, as against 260,226,250 for the corresponding period the preceding year. In consequence of the decreased demand for postal cards, the Postmaster General has sent a letter to the Speaker of the House informing him that the estimates for the cost of manufacturing cards the next fiscal year may be reduced $35,000.

BASE-BALL QUARRELS.

What Chairman Mills Has to Say in Reply to a Letter Written by William W. White.

SHORT-STOP NOTES.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, March 9.—I saw Cearley Fulmer yesterday and had a long talk with him. In the end, he told me I might say for him that he would, so far as he now knows, be on hand in Cincinnati April 15 to play with the Cincinnati team. There is in Philadelphia an organized effort to keep him away from Cincinnati, and every effort known to the ingenious was used to deprive the Cincinnati team of his services. His wife and parents, however, urge him to go out and play ball, and he has about made up his mind to do it. He will be in Cincinnati next Wednesday on business.

The New York Club have engaged Capt. Prince, of the Seventh Regiment, to manage the New York team for 1884. Capt. Prince comes of a prominent family here and his management of the New York Club will give it great prestige.

Last Wednesday Secretary William Warning White came out in an alleged answer to Chairman Mills' letter. The answer was as full of false statements and evasive sophistries as a dog is full of hairs. In a short but forcible reply Mr. Mills has shown up this man's shallow and deceptive efforts at reasoning. Mr. Mills' reply is addressed to the Washington *Herald* and is worthy of general publication. If published in Washington it will appear there to-day. The following is a copy:

TO THE BASE BALL EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON SUNDAY HERALD, WASHINGTON—*Dear Sir:* Your last issue contains what purports to be a reply to my letter, in which I presented reasons why the League does not respect certain alleged contracts. I exposed the hypocrisy of the Union Association's opposition to the reserve rule, and pointed out the false and fraudulent character of Secretary White's pronunciamentos concerning players' contracts. Mr. White does not attempt to reply to any of these charges. He does seek to justify the Union Association in attempting to bribe players away from the League clubs, by citing an alleged precedent furnished by the Chicago club before the League was organized, and years before the national agreement was created. He admits that the "Union" scheme is a mere financial speculation and invites your readers to believe that the regular associations have no higher aim. He alleges that the League beguiled the American Association into an agreement which delivered the said association into its clutches; also that such agreement was gotten up by the League to crush the Union Association; also that the gist of it is, that the parties to it pledge themselves not to put a club in any League city.

The facts are, that neither the American Association nor the League should be credited with originating the idea from which that now famous agreement sprung. That idea emanated from our thriving young ally, the Northwestern League. The American Association entered the conference voluntarily, as did the League. The agreement was made months before the Union Association was proposed, and it contained no provisions whatever debarring any association from placing any number of clubs in any League city. The wise provision to protect established clubs from ruinous competition, which has since been incorporated into that agreement, was added, after the close of last season, at the instance of the American Association's delegation to the Arbitration Committee thereto, instructed by a unanimous vote of that Association.

Your many readers, who will soon throng the beautiful grounds of your promising American Association Club, will need no mentor to point out to them the utter falsity and absurdity of the charges of imbecility which White hurls at the American Association. Mr. White, finding himself beaten on all other points, seeks to enlist sympathy for the Union Association by the absurd charge that the League got up the National agreement to crush it because of its twenty-five cents admission tariff; and yet he charges that we are using every effort to induce other associations to enter the National agreement, although it is well known that many of them have a similar tariff. Of course the National agreement does not attempt to regulate the admission tariff. Whether its clubs charge ten cents or $10 is a matter for each association to regulate. Perhaps the former figure would be a high tariff for the Union Association; but does anybody suppose the League would be less hostile to it should it adopt the latter?

There is not a single paragraph in Mr. White's letter which does not contain a gross perversion of facts. But this mendacious mouthpiece of the Union Association fairly overleaps himself in his flagrant distortion of the Fort Wayne case, for he can not fail to know that the charges of non-payment to players, preferred against the Fort Wayne club, were fully investigated by the Board of Directors of the Northwestern League, a body of gentlemen of irreproachable character and exceptional ability, and who, after taking the testimony of the players in person, fully and unanimously acquitted and exonerated the Fort Wayne club from every iota of such charges. Mr. White reads the newspapers, and he can not well avoid knowing that the *Mirror of American Sports*, and other newspapers, which had been led by the players' charges to criticise the Fort Wayne Club, promptly and unqualifiedly exonerated that club on the conclusion of such trial. A cause that needs bolstering up by lying, treachery and thievery must be on a good foundation, surely. Yours truly, A. G. MILLS.

Mr. Mills has also written to the Princeton College Club in reply to a question from them as to whether they would be allowed to play Union Clubs and other clubs under the National agreement. His reply was in the negative, and the Princeton nine will cancel their date with the Washington Union Club.

REFUSES TO SURRENDER.

Osman Degna Still Holding Out Against the English, Who Will Attack Him On Tuesday.

Legitimist Circles in France Excited Over An Attempt to Assassinate the Comte De Paris.

Burial at Cork, With Imposing Ceremonies, of Jerome J. Collins and His Mother.

The Czar and Emperor William to Meet in June—Canada's Governor General Threatened.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, March 9.—A Suakim dispatch says: Osman Digma refuses to surrender to Gen. Graham, and is determined to fight. He has two cannon and 1,000 rifles.

A Cairo dispatch says: Nubar Pasha, Prime Minister, has temporarily assumed the direction of the Ministry of the Interior in place of Sabet Pasha, who resigned in consequence of a dispute with Clifford Lloyd, Under Secretary. The latter virtually controls the department.

Gen. Graham telegraphs that he will begin his march against Osman Digma Tuesday at daybreak. He has already pushed his cavalry forward on Handorf. Many Arab deserters from Tamanieb are arriving at Suakim. They report that Osman's forces are breaking up, the tribes being unwilling to fight. English scouts report the country clear as far as Tamanieb. Osman Digma is massing all those remaining faithful to him at Sinkat, where he will make a final stand. Gen. Graham's orders are to make Tamanieb the limit of his advance. Gen. Stephenson urges the Government to consent to the pursuit of Osman to Sinkat. Sir Evelyn Baring opposes the advance farther than Tamanieb.

Gen. Gordon has sent a letter to Baring urging that a corps of 2,000 men recruited from the Ghoorkas, Sihks, and other Moslems of India be sent to Khartoum to form the nucleus of the Soudanese army.

A Suakim dispatch says: The "Black Watch" regiment advanced eight miles to-day and encamped in front of the enemy's lines. It is estimated that Osman Digma enrolled 6,000 men at Sinkat.

A Constantinople dispatch says that Ghazi Osman Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, has forbidden, under the severest penalties, the enlistment of Albanians for service against El Mahdi. Earl Granville, British Foreign Secretary, has replied to the Porte's communication in regard to Turkish intervention in Egypt. He says the Porte has missed its opportunity, that the Egyptians are more opposed to the Turks than to the English, that the exchange of views on the subject must be postponed until the honor of the British arms has been vindicated and order restored, and that England recognizes the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

A telegram from Gen. Gordon announces that he is unable to extricate the garrisons on the White Nile and Blue Nile without troops.

The survivors of the Sinkat butchery have arrived at Suakim. They report that the rebels tore the body of Tewfik Bey into pieces, and devoured his liver, in accordance with their superstition.

FRANCE.

A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE COMTE DE PARIS MISCARRIES—A DYNAMITE OUTRAGE AT LYONS.

PARIS, March 9.—Legitimist circles are excited over a reported plot to assassinate the Comte de Paris. A package handed in at the railway parcel office at Lyons, Friday, and addressed, "Comte de Paris, at his hotel, Rue Varenne, Paris," was found, on examination, to contain an infernal machine. The package was oblong, twelve inches long and twelve inches wide. The officials were led to examine it by finding the wrapping became undone. They found in it a flat metal box containing a clock movement and a quantity of dynamite. The Comte was absent from his Paris residence, having gone to Cannes. Had the package reached its destination and exploded the domestics would have been the sufferers.

A dynamite cartridge was exploded in the Custom-house at Lyons to-day, killing an official.

The anarchists maintain strict secrecy concerning their preparations for a monster gathering. It is believed the 18th inst. is the date fixed for the mass meeting.

The French share-holders of the Suez Canal Company protest against the convention of De Lesseps and the English ship-owners. De Lesseps threatens to consider the probable rejection of the convention as a vote of censure upon his policy and to withdraw from the management of the canal.

A circular issued from the Ministry of the Interior asks the Prefects privately to advise the Government whether there exists within their respective Departments a propaganda in favor of the Compte De Paris. The circular contains a list of questions requiring categorical answers and is taken as an indication of the design of the Government to expel the Count from France on the very earliest pretext. The Monarchical journals are very angry at the movement, while the Republican newspapers give it their hearty approval.

IRELAND.

BURIAL AT CORK OF THE REMAINS OF JEROME J. COLLINS AND HIS MOTHER.

CORK, March 9.—The bodies of Jerome J. Collins and mother were removed this morning from their temporary resting place to Queenstown Cathedral. After high mass a procession, headed by a brass band playing a Dead March in Saul, and comprising the Amalgamated Trades, Guilds, Town Commissioner and about five thousand citizens, escorted the remains through the principal streets to the Admiralty pier, where they were placed on the steamer Erin, accompanied by the Mayor and corporation of Cork and the immediate friends of the deceased. The river procession then started for Cork, the Erin leading, followed by steamers crowded with citizens, the British Admiral's pinnace, a man-of-war and tender with blue jackets and a customs launch, upon which was Piatt, American Consul at Cork. All the vessels in the processsion had their flags at half-mast, as did also the shipping in the harbor. On reaching Cork, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, an immense procession was formed, consisting of the town corporation, various literary societies, students of the Queen's College, Catholic clergymen, merchants and tradesmen, also John and William Redmond, members of Parliament, and Michael Davitt. The cortege wended its way to Curragh Cuppaine, a mile from town, where the bodies were interred.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN TO LEAVE FOR GERMANY THE 1ST OF APRIL.

LONDON, March 9.—The Queen leaves England for Germany on the 1st of April.

Admiral Sir Sidney Colpoys Daires is dead, aged 79.

Weston finished his 5,000-mile tramp this week. He was escorted from Corydon to the Victoria coffee palace by mounted Constables amid great cheering.

The betting on the Bubear-Ross sculling match to-morrow is now even. Bubear's backers are confident of his success.

Prince Henry, of Prussia, and the German Embassador were at the Paddington depot in a room directly above the cloak-room, in which the dynamite was recently found, at the exact moment of the explosion at the Victoria depot.

While the animals belonging to Sanger's menagerie were being removed from the train at the depot of a town in Kent, two elephants, alarmed at the whistling of the engines, broke loose and careered wildly through the streets, breaking the massive gates of the depot and attacking three persons, two of whom were seriously injured. They finally entered the Cul de Sac and made their way into a house, the flooring of which gave way, and the animals were precipitated into the cellar, from which, after an hour's work, they were drawn by other elephants. The wildest excitement prevailed upon the streets.

GERMANY.

A CONFERENCE BETWEEN EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE CZAR ARRANGED FOR JUNE.

BERLIN, March 9.—A meeting between the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany is arranged for June at Darmstadt. The Czar goes to attend the marriage of the Grand Duke Sergius to the Princess Elizabeth, of Hesse. The conference will take place after the marriage ceremony. The presence of the Emperor of Austro-Hungary has not been decided on. Bismarck, Degiers, Russian Foreign Minister, and Prince Orleff, Russian Embassador to Berlin, accompany their respective sovereigns. The meeting will result in a great diplomatic conference.

An Antwerp dispatch says that Gen. David, commander-in-chief of the civic guards, and a broker named Willems fought a duel with swords. Willems was wounded.

The four German Jews, acquitted at Konitz of the charge of setting fire to the synagogue at Neustellin, have been severely maltreated by the populace of the latter place. One of them was nearly killed by a mob. A majority of the Jewish shops and houses in Neustellin were destroyed. The police were powerless to prevent the outrages.

Much attention is attracted in political circles to the article in the Cologne *Gazette* denouncing Rickert's attitude in the Reichstag. The *Gazette* says that even Americans are recognizing that Bismarck was justified in refusing to forward the Lasker resolution to the Reichstag.

The *North German Gazette*, quoting an extract from a letter from an impartial New York correspondent, in which the latter says the Lasker incident and pork question are by an accidental combination of party interests used to further political objects and a crusade against foreign encroachment, declares the Progressists and Secessionists will be answerable for any bitterness between America and Germany.

It is stated that the reason the Free Conservatives and members of the Center party refrained from joining the Conservatives in opposition to Rickert's expression of thanks in the name of Lasker's friends for the many tokens of sympathy received, was that they considered the American resolution in honor of a German Deputy an act of reverence.

The *North German Gazette*, in another article, says that Rickert seized the opportunity at the first sitting of the Reichstag to encroach upon the constitutional prerogatives of the Emporor as regards a foreign policy in a manner derogatory to the authority of the President, and attempted to pave the way for a direct contract between the Reichstag and American House of Representatives.

THE DOMINION.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD SAID TO HAVE SENT THREATENING LETTERS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

OTTAWA, March 9.—A rumor is current that the Governor General has received threatening letters from the Fenian Brotherhood in Chicago. The guard at Rideau Hall is doubled.

Charles Campbell, of Nova Scotia, a member of Parliament, while under the influence of liquor, made a savage assault upon David Mills, engaged at the time with correspondence in the Commons chamber. He endeavored to strike Mills with a stick, but was prevented by members present.

A Quebec dispatch says another snowstorm has again caused a railway blockade.

A Hamilton, Ont., dispatch says the men in McPherson & Co.'s, wholesale boots and shoes, support the striking females against the new scale of wages. One hundred and twenty are locked out.

FOREIGN NOTES.

PIEROLA has arrived at Lima. He was met by a large concourse of Chilians, who urged the ratification of the treaty of peace.

THE Madrid *El Progreso*, organ of Senor Martos, has been confiscated and the type seized on account of its violent and persistent attacks upon King Alfonso and the Government.

THE latest advices from Tonquin state that Gen. Millot, commander of the French land forces, has advanced 15 kilometres in the direction of Bacninh. The weather is favorable.

THE Pope has refused to receive the Bavarian Prince Leopold and his wife because of the anamolous position of the Holy See and the ambiguous position thereby created for Catholic Princes visiting Rome.

COL. CASH CAPTURED,

While His Son Bogan Eludes the Officers Seeking to Arrest Him, and Escapes Into the Swamps.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S GREAT SENSATION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 9.—Under special instructions from Gov. Thompson, State Constable R. M. Richbourg, with 12 picked men armed with Springfield rifles, left Columbia at midnight last night, and arrived at Florence at 3:30 A. M. They were there met by Sheriff Cole, of Darlington, and took a special train for Cash's Depot. The force reached a point a mile below Cash's Depot at 5 A. M., and here the train stopped and the force disembarked and proceeded up the track on foot to Cash's house. Before daylight the house was surrounded. About 6 o'clock Cash rose and saw the pickets, armed himself with a Winchester repeating rifle and pistols and tried to escape from the premises. He ran against John H. Pearson, one of the sentinels, who presented his rifle and demanding his surrender. Cash hesitated, and Pearson said, "Drop your gun or I'll shoot, you in two seconds," and Cash dropped his gun quickly. He admitted having been taken completely by surprise. When captured he was endeavoring to make his way to a log house where young Cash had been sleeping every night since the murder. The force closed in and searched old Cash's house thoroughly, but could find nothing of Bogan Cash.

The party then started for the log house. When they were half way there Cash, getting alarmed for the safety of his son, proposed to go to the log house alone, and pledged his honor that he would have his son surrender within two hours. The proposition was accepted and the force recalled. Cash went, and soon returned, saying his son had left the house an hour before and he did not know where he was. He offered, however, if the force would withdraw, that his son would surrender before Wednesday. He stated he only wanted to come off with flying colors, that neither he nor his son desired to be considered outlaws, but that he desired to effect a capitulation on his own terms. Bearing in mind the desire of Gov. Thompson that Cash should be captured rather than be allowed to surrender, Chief Constable Richbourg declined these terms.

Cash's home was then surrounded by a guard with instructions to allow no one to leave or enter. Cash's pistol and rifle were taken from him. Cash protested strongly against this, but said he yielded to force. Capt. Richbourg, having determined to let nothing prevent a most thorough search for young Cash, left most of his men at the house, and at 9 o'clock proceeded to Cheraw to summon a larger posse with which to enter the swamp and track the fugitive, and at Cheraw about 30 additional men, including a number of horsemen, were obtained, and these scoured the country around for miles during the evening but could find no trace of Roger Cash. The search will be resumed at daylight to-morrow, and strong hopes are entertained that the murderer will be taken. Old Cash was taken to Columbia by to-night's train, charged with complicity in his son's crime.

Bishop Clarkson's Condition.

OMAHA, March 9.—Bishop Clarkson's condition remains unchanged. No hopeful indications have been developed in the last 24 hours.

ARTHUR'S ANTAGONISTS.

Senator Miller, Collector Robertson, Whitelaw Reid, George William Curtis, and Other Prominent

Republicans Said to Be Working to Defeat Chester A.'s Nomination for President.

Parke Godwin Purchases a Controlling Interest in One of the Leading New York Papers.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, March 9.—Indications show that the time is near at hand when Senator Miller, Collector Robertson, Whitelaw Reid, George William Curtis and other representative Independent Republicans will openly antagonize President Arthur in New York with a view of defeating his nomination. They will take the position that Arthur can not carry either New York or Ohio, and that, regardless of everything else, this is sufficient reason why the Republican party should nominate some one else.

Senator Miller has been very quiet in his movements, but it is now fully understood that he is irrevocably committed against the President. It was after a conference with Miller and when he had learned the Senator's views that Gov. Foster spoke out about Arthur's weakness in Ohio. That utterance is now understood to have been a feeler, the skirmish fire of a well arranged battle.

Collector Robertson has been equally reticent, but his relations with the Administration have not been cordial at any time. It is said, upon good authority, that after he had recommended the appointment of a man to be Chief Weigher at the Custom-house, Secretary Folger refused either to confirm or reject the appointment, but asked that it be withdrawn. This the Collector would not do, and for six months the business of the Government was hampered by a deadlock. The President from his own experience as Collector finally recognized that Robertson was right, and that the Administration could not sustain itself. Then Mr. Folger yielded. The affair left bad blood. Collector Robertson, while refusing to talk to reporters, does not hesitate to say for publication that he believes Mr. Blaine can carry New York.

A Custom-house employe, speaking of Robertson reticent, said to-day: "He will speak out at the proper time. We all recognize that Arthur has made a better President than would have been possible had he kept up old associations, but it is a question of what is best for the Republican party. Arthur is our weakest man, and it would not do to nominate him. He could not carry New York or Ohio."

In the same vein was the talk of Carroll E. Smith, editor of the Syracuse *Journal*, last evening, when he said, "He must be a madman who talks about Arthur carrying New York. It would be another Folger campaign."

The recent committee meeting was managed very carefully, with the intention of concealing differences over Presidential candidates. Mr. Arthur's friends were not ready to disclose his strength, and the opposition was not ready to speak out, but a close canvass among the members as to the sentiment in their localities indicated beyond question that fully one-third of the New York delegates will be opposed to Arthur. Blaine is the leading choice of the opposition, with Logan and Edmunds frequently mentioned.

PARKE GODWIN'S PURCHASE.

THE CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER SAID TO BE HIS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, March 9.—Among the offers to Mrs. Hugh J. Hastings for the interest in the *Commercial Advertiser* is reported to be one from certain Democrats, among them Wm. C. Whitney and Col. Oliver H. Payne, of Ohio. It has been known that the Payne people have wanted an organ in New York city for some time. The amount offered in this instance was $225,000 for a controlling interest. There was manifest objections to letting the paper go for such a purpose, but the offer had the effect of raising Parke Godwin's bid from $125,000 to $200,000, at which yesterday the transfer, so it is said, was agreed upon. Doubt remains about the details of the transaction.

There are three sons of Mr. Hastings in the office, and they object to a surrender of the control. Parke Godwin said to-day that he did not wish to displace them, but only wanted a permanent berth for his son Harold, in whose behalf negotiations have been made. It is believed, however, that a change in the paper's political leanings is contemplated.

Payne's followers already have the *Sun* as a frequent, though capricious, supporter. Apropos of talk of the old ticket, the *Star*, the Tammany organ, comes out to-day saying that Tammany will swallow the convention's nominees smilingly, the old ticket not excepted.

Seven Minutes Ahead of Time.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The first train of the new fast mail which left New York Saturday night at 8:10 o'clock and was due at Chicago the next night at 12:35, arrived this evening seven minutes ahead of time. Postmaster General Gresham, First Assistant Postmaster General Hatton and General Superintendent Thompson, of the railway mail service, accompanied the train. There were seven postal cars. Gen. Gresham stated to an Associated Press representative that the new service was in every way satisfactory, and that at no time was the train over seventeen minutes behind the schedule time. The trip was devoid of special interest.

Buffalo Briefs.

BUFFALO, March 9.—The Masonic fraternity are agitated upon learning that the colored men of the city have seven lodges working under a charter issued by Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, Sept. 28, 1784, claimed as Grand Master of the Masons at that time, and which was granted to Prince Hall and other colored men.

Louis Buse, a saloon-keeper, when drunk, assaulted his wife. Being rebuked by his son, he discharged a rifle at him and hit his daughter in the head. The wound is not fatal.

A Storm in the East.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Hail, rain, snow, thunder and lightning made up the weather hereabouts to-day. The icy sidewalks made walking full of peril. The trees and telegraph wires are heavily coated with ice. In Hartford, the heavy ice has broken down the wires and even trees. Telegraphing is badly interrupted. Virginia had its raid of hail and thunder. The Appomatox is very high and rising rapidly.

The Southern Floods.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—The crevasse at Davis' plantation is increasing and the river is going through nearly eight feet deep. The Texas Pacific and Morgan's railroads are submerged.

The crevasse was caused by the negligence of parties closing up the old rice flume, and is so bad that it is believed it can not be stopped for some time.

A Destructive Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Last night and to-day's storm was the heaviest for many years. Santa Clara Valley for a distance of eighteen miles is a vast lake. The damage to property is fully half a million. It is still raining.

Kesher Shel Barseel.

CLEVELAND, O., March 9.—The General Convention of the Jewish Order Kesher Shel Barseel met here to-day, and was called to order by Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The temporary Chairman was Samuel Woolner, of Peoria; and temporary Secretary, Alfred T. Jones, of Philadelphia. The permanent officers elected are: President, Warley Plattzek, New York; Vice Presidents—Isadore Linderman, New York; Louis Abraham, Washington, and Aaron Norden, Chicago; Secretary, Alfred T. Jones; Assistant Secretary, L. Liesersohn, New York; Sergeant-at-Arms, Aaron Danby, Chicago.

HIS THREE WIVES.

John Hafer Arrested, Charged with Having Committed Bigamy.

NEWARK, O., March 9.—John G. Hafer, a middle-aged German, who for some time past has been employed as a laborer in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad yards here, was arrested yesterday by Constable L. S. White on a warrant sworn out by Dennis Shaw, charging him with bigamy. Hafer was married in this city about a month ago to Melissa Gunion, who recently got hold of a letter written her husband by a woman in Indiana, who signed herself as his wife. Further inquiry uncovered the fact that still another wife of Hafer now lives in Bethlehem, Pa.

This much-married man was arraigned before Justice B. J. Wilson yesterday and pleaded guilty of the charge of bigamy. The Justice bound him over to the Common Pleas Court in the sum of $500 to await the action of the grand jury. In default of bail Hafer was incarcerated.

WIRE WAIFS.

PERE HYACINTHE arrived at San Francisco last night from Los Angeles.

FREEMAN WILLIS, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, Laconia, N. H., was probably fatally stabbed last night by Fred Dow while drunk.

THE Duxbury-St. Pierre section of the Anglo-American cable, interrupted over three months, was repaired yesterday by the company's steamer, Maria.

SIXTEEN colored persons joined the Ebenezer Baptist church, Pittsburgh, yesterday, and were immersed in the Monongahela river. The weather was very cold and the river running ice.

Progressive Women.

Woman, lovely woman, established the first daily paper in the world in London, 1702. Members of the fair sex have also filled the office of bank President with dignity and discretion. The Western States annually present for respectful admiration the fragile, beautiful young girl, who unaided, save by a patient and bony mule, has planted and cultivated a stupendous area of land, and eventually harvested the crops with celerity and vigor. The woman of to-day is ambitious. She would invade the sacred interior of the pilot-house, and, seizing the spokes with firm grasp, guide the wayward Mississippi steamboat in its tortuous path. She would also be a conductor on the horse cars, and yearns for a similar position on steam roads. It must be confessed that for the last named occupation she possesses advantages which should not be ignored. She is not color blind, while the male of the species is notoriously very much so.

Barbed Wire Companies to Consolidate.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—It is given out as one of the results of the recent meeting here of barbed wire makers that steps were taken for the practical consolidation of all the barbed wire manufacturers in the country, under the name of the National Barbed Wire Company. Another meeting will be held in a couple of weeks, at which the final arrangements for the amalgamation and organization of the new company will possibly be made. The cause of the advance of one cent per pound on the price of wire, made at the late meeting, is said to be the great demand for wire and the recent rise of from $5 to $8 per ton on the cost of the raw material.

The Creeks' New Chief.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 9.—An Indian Territory special that Hon. J. M. Parryman, to whom the position of principal Chief of the Creek Nation was awarded by Secretary Teller, has taken possession of the office and is doing all in his power to prevent further trouble. The friends of Speichee are awaiting his arrival before making any movement. Speichee is in Washington as a delegate from the Creek Nation, but is expected home within a few days. The adherents of Speichee and Checote have a majority in both branches of the Creek Legislature.

In Memory of Garibaldi.

STAPLETON, S. I., March 9.—Large deputations of Italians from New York city this afternoon visited the cottage where Garibaldi lived at Clifton, S. I, and placed over the door a white marble tablet inscribed in Italian, "Here lived in exile from 1851 to 1853, the hero of two worlds, Guiseppe Garibaldi. Dedicated by some friends." Alessandro Oldrini, compatriot of Garibaldi, delivered a eulogy. Speeches were made by G. F. Secchi de Cassoli, editor of *L'echo de Italia*, and Luigi Brotalfi, sculptor of the bust of Garibaldi placed on the island of Caprera. After a banquet the party returned to New York.

A Mob After a Murderer.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The *Daily News* Lincoln, Illinois, special says: The Sheriff received a telephone message last night that a mob had formed at Chestnut for the purpose of coming here and lynching a man in jail charged with a triple murder, near Mt. Pulaski, about a year ago. The Sheriff removed the prisoner from the jail and secreted him in a private house under guard all night. The mob learning that the Sheriff had been warned cut the telephone wire and dispersed. It is rumored they are coming to-night. The Sheriff is preparing to guard the prisoner.

Preliminary Examinations.

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—The case of the State against Rev. B. M. O'Boylan continued to a late hour at New Lexington last night and went over to Monday. It is expected to complete the preliminary hearing by to-morrow noon.

The preliminary examination of the parties charged with lynching Peter Clifford began before the same Justice yesterday, but little progress was made. The cases will go before the grand jury to-morrow.

Colliding Trains.

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—The *Journal's* Omaha special says the north-bound passenger on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad, due here this morning, collided with a construction train near Plattsmouth. Both engines and the baggage-car were wrecked, the engineer, fireman and conductor of the passenger receiving painful injuries. One passenger had two ribs broken.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Arrived—Steamships Wanderer, Port Antonio; Olive Branch, Messina; Chilian, Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—Arrived—Adriatic, New York.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Arrived—Steamship Britany, Liverpool; Persian Monarch, London; Maine, Bremen; Amsterdam, Amsterdam.

The Strike Still On.

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—The strike of miners still continues in the Ohio Central region at Shawnee and Straitsville. A meeting of miners will be held at Straitsville to-morrow, when a decision will be made either to resume work or to make the strike general in both valleys.

The Cahokia Murder.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Another arrest was made to-day in the person of Henry Jackson, a negro teamster, in connection with the butchery of the peddler, Lavene, at Cahokia, Ill., last week. There is no doubt that he assisted Brown in the horrible murder.

Into Harlem River.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A broken flange precipitated a local train on the Harlem railroad into Harlem river to-night. The few passengers and train-hands were rescued by boatmen. Maggie Maguire, of Hunter's Point, has her skull fractured.

Victory at Last.

PITTSBURGH, March 9.—The fires have been lighted in every green-glass bottle factory in the city except one, and work will be resumed in a few days at last year's wages. The men have been out on a strike against a reduction eight months.

PICKED UP.

DICK LUSK was arrested last night by Detectives Owens and Daley on a charge of grand larceny. He was taken to jail.

"WEEPING JOE" HARDING baptized six converts in the river yesterday afternoon at Water and Thirty-sixth streets.

THE funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Daniel Smith will take place at the Cathedral at 10 o'clock this morning.

CHAS. FREIDENBURG was on the war-path yesterday with a pistol on West Market street, which caused his arrest by Officer Gannon.

HON. JOSEPH B. READ, who fractured his leg in Frankfort about six weeks ago, is reported to be convalescing by his attending physician, Dr. George W. Griffiths.

H. C. THOMAS, for several years a member of the city police force, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, on Rowan street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

A SERIES of protracted meetings will be held every evening this week at the Baptist church, corner of Walnut and Twenty-second streets, conducted by the Rev. Green Clay Smith.

CHARLES WHITE and his wife, Delia, a young married couple, got into a fight last evening over some family difference, and were locked up in Central station by Officers Lunn and Shecker.

WM. MCGUIRE, while reeling along Main street last evening, lurched through a show-window of a store belonging to L. Moses & Co., cutting his hands and face. He was arrested by Officer McGrath. His injuries were slight.

A BOY named Chris Allen fell into the river at the foot of Fourth street yesterday. He came near drowning, but was fished out by a colored man who was standing near, and taken to his home, on Floyd street, near Market.

DISORDERLY methods for whiling away the Sabbath were prevalent in the vicinity of First-street station yesterday afternoon and last night, and ten disturbers of the peace were run in. One individual forgot the rules of trade so far as to call for a cigar at a store and bite off the end of it before remembering the depleted condition of his pocket-book. Being unable to pay for the bite, he was incarcerated to chew the cud.

GEO. NAGLE, one of the hackmen who were charged with the robbery of W. H. Head in a house of ill-fame on Madison street a few weeks ago, was arrested last night by Officer Ellis on a bench warrant. It will be remembered that Nagle was discharged by Judge Aaron Kohn. He and his companions quitted the city immediately after being released. Nagle returned yesterday, and being captured at the house of his sister, was taken to jail.

DOLLY DUNCAN, a prepossessing girl of fourteen, living on Rowan street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, went to the Twelfth-street station yesterday and asked the protection of the officers from her mother and brother, whom she accused of ill-treatment. While telling the story of her woes, her mother came in search of her, and, after explanations and recriminations, the child was induced to return home. She alleged that her mother had threatened her life, after giving her a whipping the night before.

J. QUAID occupied a cell in Clay-street station last night on the charge of hog-stealing. This was really an indirect charge, as he merely sent two men to hunt a hog that had strayed away. They thought they recognized the truant swine in the sty of Uriah Gess, on Underhill and Broadway, and captured it and conveyed it to his house. His two scouts were subsequently captured, but he was strong in the belief that he had recovered his hog until Saturday, when he learned his mistake. He then sent word to Mr. Gess that he could have his hog, but the warrant for his arrest had already been issued.

ED. SHAW, aged eleven, and Will Kane, aged eight, two boys who ran away from their parents in Covington, Ky., and arrived in this city yesterday morning, were sent back home by Detective Daley yesterday afternoon. The boys are evidently of the lower class, being raggedly dressed, dirty and unkempt. They were whistling, singing and playing together while locked up at the Central Police Station, but seemed to understand the situation with surprising precocity. They told the officers that they left home because they were ill treated, and intended to get a living in Louisville by selling papers and blacking boots.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Dr. J. C. Bailey, U. S. A., is at the Galt House.

L. B. Rowlett, Rowlett's, Ky., is stopping at the Phœnix.

George Nelson Fenn, of New York, is at the Galt House.

Bruce Carr, of Indianapolis, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Chas. J. Bohmrich, New York, is stopping at Rufer's Hotel.

W. E. Ragsdale, Hopkinsville, Ky., is at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. A. V. Goodin, of Elizabethtown, is at the Alexander Hotel.

Mr. C. L. Hill, of Glasgow, is a guest at the Alexander Hotel.

D. L. Wallace and wife, of Orange, N. J., are at the Galt House.

Dr. E. H. Merriam, New York, is registered at Rufer's Hotel.

Mr. W. C. Evans, of Leitchfield, Ky., is at the Alexander Hotel.

Mr. J. R. Little, of Rochester, N. Y., is at the Alexander Hotel.

H. N. and W. F. Gage, of Cleveland, O., is at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. B. G. Bruce, of Lexington, arrived at the Galt House last night.

Mr. A. S. Glover, Evansville, Ind., is in the city, a guest of Rufer's.

Mr. Geo. W. McGee, of Chicago, is stopping at the Alexander Hotel.

W. W. Randall, agent of the Madison-square Company, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Hon. Robert Dixson, M. P. of Australia, is in the city and is a guest at the Galt House.

Mr. H. C. Trigg, of Trigg & Co., bankers, Glasgow, Ky., is a guest at the Alexander Hotel.

Col. W. J. Daniel, Cromwell, Ky., and H. M. Daniel, Caneyville, Ky., are registered at the Phœnix.

Mr. W. O. Sweeney, a prominent merchant of Lancaster, Ky., is spending a few days in Louisville.

A. R. Thomas, J. Van Dokkum, C. T. Wettle, Cincinnati; Clarence Wood, W. P. Bybee, Glasgow; R. W. Biggs, Q. Shumate, Newbern, Tenn.; C. F. Troutman, Shepherdsville, are stopping at the Alexander Hotel.

How to Hold Him.

[*Rochester Union.*]

I called recently on a bride of a few months, early one morning, and found her pouring the breakfast coffee for her husband. She was fairly submerged in the foamy billows of a sea-green robe, and on her head was a cap of more intricate construction than I could clearly describe in half a column. After she had kissed her spouse good-bye for the day and we were alone in her boudoir she threw off the head-dress and changed the elaborate gown for a plain one.

"Good heavens me!" I said: "is it possible that you achieve such a careful toilet simply for your husband?"

"Safe to bet on it," was the reply. "You mean to marry some time? Well, take my advice. When you have once taken a husband, keep him. Don't let the charm of fascination be broken through your own carelessness. The greatest danger, don't you see, is that the sameness of one wife, right along, will tire him or you. Now, you can't effect any actual changes in yourself. Whatever novelty of person you present must be extraneous. Isn't that so?"

"I guess it is."

"Well, I came to the conclusion that the time to show myself in new aspects to my hubby was in the morning. I have made it a point to get a great number of odd toilets to appear in before him at breakfast. That captures him anew every morning, makes me think about him all day long, and brings him back to me at night an ardent lover."

I quote this advice for what it is worth. Anyhow, it seems reasonable, doesn't it?

Arrested for Murder.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The *Daily News'* Maroa, Ill., special says William Hoagland was arrested to-day, charged with complicity in the triple murder at Mt. Pulaski. Detectives say another arrest will soon be made.

Sleeveless Jersey jackets are shown of crocheted passementerie cord, with jet beads in the meshes, and the star borders of passementerie near the fringed edge.

A FEW OF MANY

Kind Messages From Courier-Journal Subscribers Received Last Week.

"A Sound Paper Promulgating Sound Doctrines."

G. E. Baynham, Cadiz, Ky., says: "The people in this county can not do without the best paper in the world. The ladies are as anxious for it as the men."

J. I. McCaw, Wytheville, Va., says: "I will renew my subscription in a few days. There is no one more charmed with your valuable paper than myself, and all my friends who read your paper say it certainly is the *first* in the United States; contains more *valuable* literature."

T. W. Baird, Oak Ridge, La., says: "Tell Watterson that Louisiana is fully in accord with his views of 'tariff,' except those parts of the State interested in sugar; the balance of the State wish the tariff on sugar reduced as well as on other articles. Yet we will carry our State for a tariff-reform Presidential candidate. Many of us have seen Mr. Vance's ideas, as expressed in the interview with 'Old Fogy,' and all North Louisiana indorse Mr. Vance's views."

W. H. Cullen, Austin, Texas, says: "We are 'solid' on the 'tariff-for-revenue-only' platform, and love our old 'tariff-fighting Courier-Journal,' and wish it a long, prosperous and happy career. In the future, as in the past, stand up for 'right,' and in the North, South, East and West your friends will be counted by the thousands."

Ed. Secrest, Randolph, Kan., says: "The result of taking and reading your paper the past year (and, by the way, the first and only 'Democratic' and 'low-tariff' journal ever kept in the family), has been my thorough conversion to the principles of 'free trade,' and that in spite of a fifteen-years' reading of the New York *Tribune*. I wish a horseback ride could be made through every district in our noble State to arouse the farming class from their lethargy and urge them to shake off this 'protection' incubus. A well-planned and organized campaign in Kansas on this great issue would work wonders."

T. D. Hoskins, Santa Rosa, Cal., sends in a club, and says: "Will send all the names that I can. The Courier-Journal is growing in popularity here. If a little pat on the back will serve to encourage you, just consider the Courier-Journal patted by yours truly."

W. W. Lawson, Walker's Station, Texas, sends for a lot of sample copies and says: "I have sent about all the subscribers from this place that I will be able to send, from the fact that nearly every intelligent reader is already taking the Courier-Journal. I suppose there are nearly 100 subscribers at this office."

Cyrenius Wade, Jamestown, Ky., writes: "I send you 11 names, and hope to be able to send more soon. I charge no commission in order to make it so cheap that no one need be without the best paper published. It is easy to get subscribers, because you are determined to force the fight this year upon principle. Success to the Courier-Journal and the principles it advocates."

Chas. Hardin, Russellville, Ga., sends in a list of subscribers, and says: "I can not close without, in a feeble manner, trying to express my appreciation of your paper. To say that it is the best paper I ever read (and I have taken several) would be very lightly expressing it. In short, I would not be without your paper for double its subscription price. Long may it flourish to fight 'monopolies' and the 'robber tariff' is my wish."

L. L. Hawes, Olathe, Kan., writes: "Please note the fact that I sent you a club of five subscribers on February 11, 1884. Until a corresponding date next year I shall send only one or two at a time as I procure them, at club rates, which you allow. I give subscribers the benefit of your commission. The satisfaction of knowing that the Courier-Journal is being well circulated amply repays me for my trouble. Please send me a few sample copies of your next weekly issue. Long may the grand old Courier-Journal battle for the rights of the people and against rings, monopolies and that thieving tariff. May it never falter in the good work until it shall accomplish the grand object of 'turning the rascals out.'"

Jos. A. Settle, Clifton Station, Va., sends in his renewal, and says: "Like many other 'dyed in the wool' Democrats, I find it essential to my thorough instruction in the important political questions of the day. In truth, it is the best paper published, and well worthy the attention of all true, unselfish patriots, whether Republicans or Democrats, and will be read by all such with equal interest."

F. B. Kuck, Waterport, N. Y., says: "I inclose renewal of my subscription, which expires February 19. I am a Republican, but I am much interested in your journal, and will do what I can to extend its circulation. The inclosed list of names for sample copies are all substantial and prominent Democrats in Orleans county, and ought to be interested in so able a journal as yours. I can best serve you by sending names."

Thos. P. Robosson, M. D., Flintstone, Md., says: "Your journal is much liked by our people; its spirit and tone are what the Democratic party want. It is to be hoped that many more journals of our country may fall into the same groove and honestly and boldly proclaim our party's principles."

U. P. Dent, Braxton, Miss., sends in a club of six and says: "I will send you more subscribers just as soon as I can get them. I do not work for a commission; I work for the good of my country. I wish every family in my county could take the Courier-Journal, the best paper in the United States."

R. W. Hunter, Michigan City, Miss., says: "Keep the tariff music lively. Success to the Courier-Journal and hurrah for McDonald!"

J. P. Morris, Troy, Ala., says: "I consider the Courier-Journal the very best paper in the world."

B. F. Beverly, Dixon's Mills, Ala., says: "I make you a 'New Year's gift' of four more subscribers. Success to your great paper; if needs only to be read to be appreciated."

W. J. McElroy, Butlerville, Ky., says: "Keep up the fight in favor of a 'Tariff for Revenue Only.' Upon that issue the Democrats will win the next President. If they fail to do their duty on that subject they will meet with defeat."

H. M. Parker, Brandon, Miss., says: "I will try and get others; all old subscribers want to renew their subscriptions, but some may overlook the time of expiration. The Courier-Journal is looked upon as the best paper in the United States without any exception. I sent you last year twenty or more subscribers, and charged you no commission, and will do so again if I can find time."

W. H. Edwards, Merino, Col., says: "This is a new place, but there is no place so new in this country but what it wants and must have the Courier-Journal. This is a stock country, and very thinly settled; but it is best to have it so, as every man wants much territory for his herds and flocks. We think the Courier-Journal gives us practical ideas on stock-raising, as well as true ones politically. As every new place should be started right, we have started three majority Democratic. Are we not sure to win next November?"

S. C. Woodard, North Rose, Wayne County, N. Y., says: "Gentlemen, inclosed please find my renewal and one new subscription. I am sorry the club is no larger this time, but I have the promise of some more before long; but as my subscription has about expired and as I do not wish to lose a single number, I send what I have for the best paper in the world."

Geo. W. Thackston, Chestnut Mound, Tenn., says: "I think it is *the* paper for the people, and I tell them so, and a great many are seeing it in that way. There are about three times as many subscribers here now as at any other time."

Mrs. Josie M. Scott, Denver, Col., says: "I consider the Courier-Journal the best paper published, and would rather go hungry than do without it."

Henry Clay Jones, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., says: "Please do not let me miss a copy of my political bible, the Courier-Journal, the foremost paper in influence in America. Watterson has indeed honored the mantle of the gifted Prentice. Bring down the tariff."

Mrs. E. C. Perry, State Line, Miss., says: "I can not do without the 'Old Courier-Journal;' it has been my stay for more than ten years."

G. W. Pitmay, Mt. Pleasant, Neb., says: "All are well pleased with your paper, for you advocate right doctrine on the 'Tariff Question' for us 'Western boys.'"

J. A. Sisk, Strawberry Plains, Tenn., says: "We regard your paper as invaluable—can't keep house without it. I am doing all I can for its success; think it has a larger circulation in this community than any other paper."

J. W. Prather, Woodland Mills, Tenn., says: "The Courier-Journal has become to my family almost a necessity, having been constantly in my own and my father's family for, I presume, a quarter of a century under its different forms—in fact, since my earliest recollections."

B. C. Perkins, Graefenberg, Ky., says: "Would be glad if every voter in the land would take the Courier-Journal, then they would learn something of that 'thieving tariff' and help to tear it down. As to myself, I wouldn't be without it for twice the amount it costs. Hurrah! for the 'best man' the Democrats can bring to the 'front' this fall."

Jno. P. Buchanan, Murfreesboro, Tenn., says: "Please find inclosed $7 70 for your most excellent paper, which at this time is so manfully battling for the people, and let us assure you that a hearty 'amen' goes up from us all in this section, for the noble fight you are making. May you stand like a 'rock' and may 'victory' be the result of your well-aimed blows. Let the 'people's interest' ever be uppermost in this, 'The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.'"

T. V. Golden, of the "O'Neill Tribune," O'Neill City, Neb., says: "No newspaper finds a more welcome visit to us than the Courier-Journal, and we hope to secure 100 subscribers for you between now and spring. Long live the Courier-Journal, that so truthfully and forcibly advocates the reduction of taxation, thus leaving what belongs to the people in their possession."

B. J. Russell, Newton, Iowa, says: "I have taken your paper for about twenty years, and anxiously look for it every Wednesday morning. I have noticed almost all great measures that are promulgated by the editor of the Courier-Journal, either for State or nation, are sure to be adopted not far distant."

F. A. Renick, Academy, W. Va., sends a subscriber's name for four and a half years, and says: "I sent him a couple of copies of the Courier-Journal a few days since, which made such an impression that he wants the paper speedily and for a long time, which will mean till death. I do not wish any commission for obtaining subscribers to your paper. I only wish I could send you a million instead of one. A few more such shots as the article which appeared in the Courier-Journal of the 28th ult. ought to change the most stubborn Radical that ever lived."

James W. Connor, Winfield, Kan., says: "All who receive your paper pronounce it 'boss.' Most of the people here are Republicans, but there are enough Democrats to make some fun at elections. The Democratic party is the party of progress here; no 'old fogies' or 'moss-backs' tolerated. The only principle the Republicans have advocated in six years is prohibition, and seem inclined to drop that, when it looks as though they would be defeated with it on the platform. Your paper is doing a vast amount of work to bring public opinion up to the sticking point in this 'revenue reform.' I feel that my pen is inadequate to express to you the praise so richly merited by the Courier-Journal."

S. L. Sanders, Friendship, Tenn., says: "I am acting as agent for your paper, not for profit, but because it fully expounds the doctrines I love—'true Democracy.' I do not charge a cent commission to those subscribing, as I believe I am amply paid by the increasing circulation of a paper that proposes to lessen my burdens by proper legislation; denouncing in every issue the 'thieving tariff,' and making its crimes so plain that no man, with intelligence to vote at all, can err. I assure you that twice the number of copies of the Courier-Journal come to this office every week for subscribers than any other newspaper; and 'three loud cheers' for 'McDonald,' 'Carlisle,' 'the Courier-Journal,' and 'Democracy.' I will add, that from some cause—suppose its position on the 'tariff question'—that one of our State papers, the Nashville *American*, has greatly decreased in circulation here."

J. R. Thompson, Brazil, Tenn., says: "Very likely I shall send you more subscribers in a short time. The principles marked off by the Courier-Journal, a 'Tariff for revenue only,' on which to fight the next battle, are, in our judgment, the true ground upon which to stand. We are glad to see the Courier-Journal so ably defending its position against that poisoned sheet, the Nashville *American*, which is antagonizing a great majority of Tennessee Democrats, who despise the narrow, selfish policy that can see no farther than the little manufacturing interest of A. S. C. and a few others. Flog the *American* like Marsgas, till it writhes beneath the 'trenchant blade' of your gallant editor, Henry Watterson."

W. T. Milford, Antreville, S. C., writes: "I will send other subscriptions soon. My neighbors are beginning to consider the Courier-Journal as I do—the best paper published. The sermons by Dr. Talmage are worth the cost of the paper, and the story 'In Spite of Fate' is just splendid."

H. H. Norman, Murfreesboro, Tenn., says: "I am a new subscriber to the true and living Courier-Journal, the noble leader of a glorious cause. Her blows are telling from 'Dan to Beersheba.' May she live till time shall be no more (if she is always as true to the line as she is to-day). Tell Watterson to watch well and keep the ball moving, for it is growing as it rolls, and will come out all right."

I. S. Grace, Centre Point, Ark., writes: "Some time in the year 1832, if I mistake not, my brother, Preston Grace, became a subscriber for the Louisville *Journal*. I was then 20 years old, and soon became a constant reader and great admirer of that journal and of its editor, George D. Prentice, in so much that when he died I thought the light of the world—as a newspaper editor—had been removed, and that I 'ne'er should look upon his like again.' But, enthusiast as I was in my admiration of George D. Prentice, I am now free to confess that in my judgment the light which I thought had been forever extinguished by his demise has been not only reillumed, but intensified in the person of Henry Watterson, the Prince of political editors of the present day, and the Courier-Journal under its present able management ranks A 1 among the great political newspapers of the United States. Thus believing, I will not presume to tell you what to write nor how to write it, but will simply say, 'lay on, Macduff,' etc. The Courier-Journal is good enough for me just as it is, wherefore I shall do all I can to increase its circulation. Long may it wave."

J. L. Quillen, Whitesburg, Tenn., says: "I can not afford to be without the Courier-Journal, and would not for the next year for $5. We think that no man can read it one year without being a better man. I am for tariff reform, but do not want you to bear so heavy as to split things, as it might be done before all are properly posted in regard to its benefits. McDonald for President, Cleveland for Vice-President."

J. F. Ruff, Cornersville, Miss., says: "Your paper is well liked here, and I think I shall be able to send you another club in a few days. Everybody praises the Courier-Journal. It has the largest circulation of any paper that comes to this office, and would be larger still if the people had the money. We are all for 'revenue reform and Democracy.'"

Do Low Temperatures Produce "Colds?"

[*Popular Science Monthly.*]

No man can freeze himself into a catarrh. In cold weather the hospitals of our Northern cities sometimes receive patients with both feet and both hands frozen, with frost-bitten ears and frost-sore eyes, but without a trace of a catarrhal affection. Duck-hunters may wade all day in a frozen swamp without affecting the functions of their respiratory organs. Ice-cutters not rarely come in for an involuntary plunge-bath, and are obliged to let their clothes dry on their backs; it may result in a bowel-complaint, but no catarrh. Prolonged exposure to a cold storm may in rare cases induce a true pleural fever, a very troublesome affection, but as different from a "cold" as a headache is from a toothache—the upper air-passages remain unaffected. Sudden transition from heat to cold does not change the result. In winter the "puddlers" of a rolling-mill have often to pass ten times an hour from the immediate neighborhood of a furnace to the chill draught of the open air; their skin becomes as rough as an armadillo's, their hair becomes grizzly or lead-colored; but no catarrh. On my last visit to Mexico, I ascended the peak of Orizaba from the south side, and reached the crater, bathed in perspiration; and, following the guide across to the northwest slope, we were for ten minutes exposed to an ice-storm that swept the summit in blasts of fitful fury. Two of my companions, a boy of sixteen and an old army surgeon, were not used to mountain-climbing, and could hardly walk when we got back to our camp in the foot-hills, but our lungs were none the worse for the adventure. Dr. Franklin, who, like Bacon and Goethe, had the gift of anticipative intuitions, seems to have suspected the mistake of the cold-air fallacy. "I shall not attempt to explain," says he, "why damp clothes occasion colds, rather than wet ones, because I doubt the fact; I believe that neither the one nor the other contributes to this effect, and that the causes of colds are totally independent of wet and even of cold."

Kilkenny Cat Fight.

[*Charleston News and Courier.*]

One day last week a Mr. Pepper registered at the hotel at Yarboro, N. C., and in a few minutes a Mr. Mustard entered the office and called for a hot dinner. A local wag says that Mr. Mustard ate pepper for dinner and that Mr. Pepper ate mustard.

Jealous of Poor Hoggy.

[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*]

The German Chancellor, with all his Machiavellian ability, through his cowardly and ungenerous attacks upon our Minister, merely shows the weakness of his hand. Being a good deal of a hog himself, he is jealous of the great American grunter.

Right You Are.

[*Baltimore Day.*]

If the Democratic party would win in the coming campaign, they must win on principle. Stick a pin right there and keep it there. A disposition to accept Republican platforms for a fighting ground not only insures but deserves defeat.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE. Latitude 38° 14' 58". | Longitude 85° 45' 32".

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

THE INDICATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS FOR TO-DAY.

Washington, March 10, 1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, colder, fair weather, northerly, verging to northwesterly winds, higher pressure.

For the Western Gulf States, warmer, fair weather, increasing southwesterly winds, lower pressure.

For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, warmer, fair weather, variable winds, shifting to southeasterly, diminishing, preceded in the eastern part by increasing pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, slightly colder, followed by warmer, generally fair weather, westerly winds, backing to southeasterly, increasing, followed by diminishing pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, warmer, fair weather, followed by snow, winds shifting to southeasterly, diminishing pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi valley, warmer, fair weather, followed by snow, and in the southern part by rain, increasing southeasterly winds, diminishing pressure.

For the Missouri valley, warmer, threatening weather, with rain in the northern portion, partly snow, increasing southerly winds, lower pressure.

For the Pacific coast, threatening weather, with rain.

Colorado, rain and snow.

Rain is indicated for the Western Gulf States, Upper Mississippi and Lake region, partly as snow in the upper portion of the two last districts Tuesday.

The extensive storm in the Rocky Mountain region will continue eastwardly.

The Upper Ohio river, Tennessee and Mississippi below Helena will continue rising. The Mississippi above Helena will continue slowly falling.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD — SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

Official.] Louisville, Ky., March 9, 1884.

	6:25 A. M.	10:25 A. M.	2:25 P. M.	6:25 P. M.	10:25 P. M.
Barometer	30.179	30.308	30.338	30.406	30.438
Thermomet'r	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	31.5
Dew-point	24.3	22.5	22.5	21.3	24.0
Humidity	79	72	72	68	72
Wind	w.	w.	w.	w.	s. w.
Velocity	19	16	12	11	3
Weather	Clo'dy	Lt s'w	Clo'dy	Clo'dy	Clo'dy

Mean daily barometer	30.318
Mean daily thermometer	30.5
Mean daily dew-point	23.6
Mean daily humidity	74.3
Maximum thermometer	38.5
Minimum thermometer	26.5
Rainfall, inches	0.01

Maximum velocity of wind, 20 miles per hour, west.

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS.

Louisville, March 9, 1884, 2:25 P. M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations 7 A. M., 3 P. M., 11 P. M. (Washington time):

Stations.	Baromet'r.	Thermom.	Wind. Direc'n (from)	Wind. Vel'c'y per h.	Rainfall last 8 hrs	State of Weather.
E. Gulf States:						
New Orleans	30.26	62	N.	11	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.35	54	N. W	6	.....	Clear.
W. G'lf States:						
Galveston	30.30	60	E.	11	.....	Haze.
Indianola	30.28	61	E.	8	.....	Clear.
Little Rock	30.38	44	E.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Shreveport	30.32	51	N.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
O. V'l & Tenn:						
Chattanooga	30.38	35	N. W	15	.....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.31	29	W.	10	0.01	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.34	30	W.	12	*	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.40	42	N. W	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Nashville	30.39	34	N. W	9	*	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	30.09	31	W.	10	0.18	Lt. snow.
Up. Miss. V'y:						
Cairo	30.43	33	N.	7	*	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.30	28	W.	6	.....	Clear.
Dubuque	30.33	24	S. W	10	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.36	30	S. W	Lt.	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.28	24	S. W	8	.....	Clear.
St. Louis	30.40	33	W.	7	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	30.27	22	S.	6	.....	Clear.
Missouri V'l:						
Leavenwth	30.32	42	S.	6	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.26	32	S.	7	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.16	26	S.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Ex. Northwest						
Bismarck	30.09	11	E.	12	.....	Clear.
Middle Slope:						
Dodge City	30.10	54	S. E.	40	.....	Fair.
Fort Elliott	30.16	56	S.	36	.....	Fair.
North Platte	30.02	39	.....	.....	.....	Fair.
S'thern Slope:						
F't Stockton	30.16	69	S. E.	28	.....	Fair.
Lake Region:						
Chicago	30.30	25	N.	6	.....	Clear.

*Inappreciable.

COMPARATIVE DATA—CORRESPONDING DAYS OF DIFFERENT YEARS.

Louisville, Ky., March 9, 1884.

March 9	Mean daily barometer	Thermometer. Mean	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Mean rela've humidity	Prev. dir'n of wind	Rainfall (inches)	Character of day
1873	29.809	49.0	63.0	43.0	43.0	W.	.....	Clear.
1874	30.162	41.0	51.0	30.0	52.0	N. W	.....	Clear.
1875	30.082	37.7	48.0	29.0	66.7	S. W	.....	Clear.
1876	29.868	60.5	73.0	42.0	52.0	S.	.....	Fair.
1877	30.208	22.2	28.0	20.0	59.0	W.	0.02	Fair.
1878	30.024	66.7	73.0	59.0	49.3	S. E.	.....	Cloudy
1879	29.996	66.7	74.0	60.0	43.3	S.	.....	Clear.
1880	29.964	49.5	59.0	37.0	70.0	N.	0.02	Fair.
1881	30.048	40.7	46.0	38.0	79.7	W.	*	Cloudy
1882	29.786	55.0	67.0	45.0	81.0	S.	1.18	Cloudy
1883	29.883	48.3	61.0	35.0	53.3	S	.....	Clear.
1884	30.318	30.5	38.0	26.0	74.3	W.	0.01	Cloudy

Stage of Water in Canal for Corresponding Days

1873...	6 feet 2 inches	1879...	10 feet 4 inches
1874...	12 feet 0 inches	1880...	13 feet 0 inches
1875...	10 feet 11 inches	1881...	10 feet 3 inches
1876...	8 feet 3 inches	1882...	12 feet 0 inches
1877...	9 feet 7 inches	1883...	8 feet 8 inches
1878...	10 feet 0 inches	1884...	10 feet 6 inches

*Inappreciable.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

Pittsburgh, March 9.—The river is rising steadily, with indications that there will be 15 to 16 feet before the rise is out. It rained last night and snowed, and is colder to-day. The C. W. Batchelor and Chesapeake arrived. The Katie Stockdale and Chancellor are due to-night. The Chesapeake lies over until Thursday, her regular day. Several boats will get out on the present rise with coal. Boats in port—C. W. Batchelor, C. W. Anderson, Percy Keisey, James Gilmore, Josh Cook, Joe Nixon, Sam Miller, Baltic, Tom Rees No. 2, Joe Walton and Diamond.

Pittsburgh, March 9, Night.—River 13 feet 1 inch and rising. Snowing.

Wheeling, March 9, Night.—River 8 feet 3 inches and rising. Departed—Diurnal, Parkersburg, 9 A. M.; Katie Stockdale, Pittsburgh, 1 P. M., with big trip. Arrived—Jennie Campbell, from below, with tow. Passed up—Belle McGowan and Tom Dodsworth, with empties. It rained all last night and snowed nearly all day. The steamer Regular will be here Tuesday to run in place of steamer Courier in the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade. Ice has about all disappeared. Weather snowing and cold.

Cincinnati, March 9, Night.—River 42 feet 6 inches and rising. Fair and cold.

Evansville, March 9, Night.—River 22 1-10 feet and rising. Cloudy and cold. Arrived—Springer, from Cincinnati; Guthrie, Louisville; W. F. Nesbit and John Gilbert, Tennessee river; City of Frankfort, Louisville. Departed—Springer, New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Gilbert, Cincinnati, 10 P. M.

Cairo, March 9, Night.—Arrived—Arkansas City, Vicksburg, 3 A. M.; James W. Gaff, Memphis, 1 P. M.; Carrie Caldwell, Ohio, 3. Departed—Arkansas City, St. Louis, 5 A. M.; Annie P. Silver, St. Louis, 10; Gaff, Ohio, 3 P. M. Cloudy and cool.

St. Louis, March 9, Night.—Arrived—None. Departed—None. River fallen 5 inches; 9 feet 6 inches by the gauge. Clear and cold. The Henry Frank is due from New Orleans, and will leave for that place Wednesday as an independent boat, in opposition to the Annie P. Silver.

Memphis, March 9, Night.—River falling. Departed—City of Helena, Vicksburg, 1 P. M.; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Henry Lourey, St. Louis, 3 P. M. Clear.

LOCAL RIVER REPORT.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Name.	*From*	*To.*
Ben Franklin	Cincinnati	Cincinnati.
Ariadne	Cincinnati	Evansville.
Buckeye State	Cincinnati	Memphis.
Fashion	Henderson	———
Mountain Boy	Cincinnati	Evansville.

BOATS DUE.

Rainbow	Henderson	———

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river rose 20 inches here during the past 24 hours, and was rising last evening with 10 feet 10 inches in the canal and 8 feet 8 inches in the chute on the falls. Business fair. Weather cloudy, cold and wintry.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

The Hornet for Kentucky river at 3 P. M.

The Fashion for Henderson at 4 P. M. from the foot of Fourth street.

The City of Madison for Cincinnati at 2:42 P. M. from the foot of Third street. She's a "darling."

The great and "only" electric light Guiding Star leaves for New Orleans direct at 10 o'clock this morning. Capt. J. D. Hegler, an old and popular commander, is in charge, and Mr. Sterling McIntyre is clerk—both clever and popular gentlemen. We commend the Star to passengers and shippers.

OUR LOG.

This is "Old Heg's" day.

Another cold wave struck us a blizzard yesterday morning.

Justice and law ought to bundle up our City Court and toss it into the river.

Joe Blakemore shipped a lot of mules to Memphis on the Buckeye State yesterday.

The Guiding Star gets some freight and people here and leaves this morning for New Orleans.

Our streets are in a miserably muddy condition, and the country may be safe, but the sidewalks ain't.

The funeral of the late Capt. Henry A. Jones took place at Cincinnati yesterday and was largely attended.

Dan. Lacey, second clerk of the St. Lawrence, paid our city a flying visit on the Ben. Franklin yesterday.

The "beautiful sun" made a feeble attempt to smile upon us yesterday morning, but winter remarked it snow use, and then it snowed.

Capt. Frank Littrell and wife arrived from New Orleans and are the guests of Capt. Pink Varble. Capt. Littrell's health is very bad, but we hope he will recover.

Capt. Jas. S. Wise is President of the Walnut-street House Company at Cincinnati. Capt. Frank J. Oakes is manager, and Capts. Jas. S. Wise, Frank J. Oakes, J. D. Parker and R. W. Wise—the "Big Four"—are directors. The "combination" is a big one, and the hotel one of the best in the country.

"Skule marms" ride in the street-cars for two and a half cents each. If the poor, hard-working, tired shop girl rides she pays five cents. The police and firemen pay nothing. We don't think this is fair. It may be fair for the "skule marms," but it isn't "half fare" to the shop girls. Ought to make the police and firemen ride on the mules.

"Old Heg," of the great Guiding Star, nearly broke up all the tea stores in Cincinnati buying chromos to give to his passengers. He was bound to get away with the "Orphan Boy" on the "Wooben Wynus." So Heg got up a "corner" on chromos and "bulled" the market. Heg's hard to head off. When he takes a notion to do a thing he does it. He has never taken the notion to join church yet, but if he does—that settles it.

Old Ike: "Raz, come heah, boy. Look me in de eye. Did you go an' tell Missus Slimkinson dat I'd steal, an' dat I'd rudder tell er lie on six mon'f's credit dan de troof fo' cash?" "No, didn't," said Raz. "Well, w'at dat you tole her, den?" "I tole her you could outlie a two yeah ole gas meter, an' dat ef I wuz er chicken an' see you prowlin' 'roun' de backyard arter night, I'd roos' dam high. Dat's w'at I sed;" and "de ole man" caught him by the nape of the neck and jerked him half way through his clothes before he let him go.

The biggest goose we ever saw
Was a long-tailed dude from Omaha;
He wore a great big red cravat,
A spotted shirt and a stove-pipe hat.
The girls all thought him "just too sweet,"
As long as he would pay and treat.
But when his money was all spent,
They "cut" the dude and "at him went,"
Then he got in jail for his "crooked ways"
And he went up for—ninety days.

"M. A. D." contributed a "doocid clevah" poetic fancy to "Mr. Somebody" in the C.-J. yesterday. We don't know who "he, she or it" is, but evidently "Mr. Somebody" meant *us*. Six lines of the "pome" read as follows:

"Perhaps our poet, prophet, preacher,
Recalls with pain some well-tried teacher,
Who trudged to school through snow and rain
To cultivate his mighty brain.
O, Sir, forget the rod, the strap, the sting,
And loudly now her praises sing."

We don't care if "he, she or it" is "M-A-D," we can't help saying in reply:

"Forget!" No, never! It makes us fairly shake,
To think of the *impressions* she did make,
And we'd run home with tearful eyes to Pap,
And show him marks made by her cruel strap.
"Forget!" Our teacher? Never! And you can bet
When we sit down we *taste* her lickings yet.
What? "forget the rod," you say, "the strap, the sting;"
No! No! We *can't* do any such a thing.
The teacher's gone, but memory takes no nap,
We may forget all else, but not her—strap;
And not until within our grave we're laid
Will we forget *impressions* which she made.
'Twas she who licked us for our first offense,
We've had no use for "Skule Marms" ever since.

DRIFTWOOD.

The Ohio for Memphis Thursday at noon. ....The Paris C. Brown for New Orleans Friday morning....The Buckeye State passed down for Memphis yesterday....The Guiding Star goes down this morning....Capt. Sol York is trying to buy the C. W. Anderson, at Pittsburgh....The Houston—"our Mary"—left New Orleans for the Ohio Saturday evening....The J. B. Williams and tow are due up to-morrow from New Orleans....The Harry Brown and tow and the J. S. Mercer and tow passed Memphis for New Orleans Saturday....The Rainbow is due up to-day....The Ohio passed up night before last, and will return to Memphis Thursday....The Mountain Boy passed down yesterday....The Kentucky river is on a high; also the Cumberland and Tennessee....The Fannie Freeze, from up "Kaintuck," was due down yesterday....The "Big Joe" and tow are due up to-morrow. She returns to New Orleans with another big tow of coal.

A GOVERNMENT ENGINEER QUIT "SCOURING."

[*Washington National Free Press.*]

Special from Vicksburg, February 21, says: "Capt. W. L. Marshall, engineer in charge of the Government works in this (the Second) district, asked to be relieved and transferred to some other point. The Commission, as a body, urged the Captain to continue in charge, but he insisted on being relieved, which was finally agreed to. A request was made to Chief of Engineers Wright to have Maj. Turtle, now on duty at New Orleans, assigned to this place."

From this dispatch it would appear that Capt. Marshall is becoming disgusted with the work of the River Commission, and discouraged because the great river won't "scour." The eminent (?) Eads gave us to understand that by leveeing the river a series of "scouring" exploits would most assuredly occur, and that this would deepen the river bed or accelerate the current, reduce friction, prevent overflow and improve navigation. Notwithstanding these marvelous predictions, the river overrides all barriers planted by the River Commission, and moves on as it pleases toward the sea. Capt. Marshall evidently desires to retain a remnant of his reputation as an engineer and not waste it on a fruitless and "damphool" endeavor to make the great river "scour." The engineer assigns no reason for urging to be relieved, but insists on a new field of labor, where rivers are not to be "scoured." The Commission, in a body, staid with him and prayed with to stand by the ship, but he would not listen. Thus the gallant engineer has lost faith in the "scouring" process, but the hardihood of the Commission is still staunch and firm. Another appropriation is the burden of their song.

Capt. Marshall's work is not without fruit, as he made a great discovery in stating the fact that drift logs covered with mud will move down the river. This discovery is equal to that of Mrs. Partington, who claimed that she could move the ocean back with a mop, therefore both are entitled to a monument, which should be erected on that pile of rocks at Lake Providence left in the river channel by the Eads Railroad River Commission.

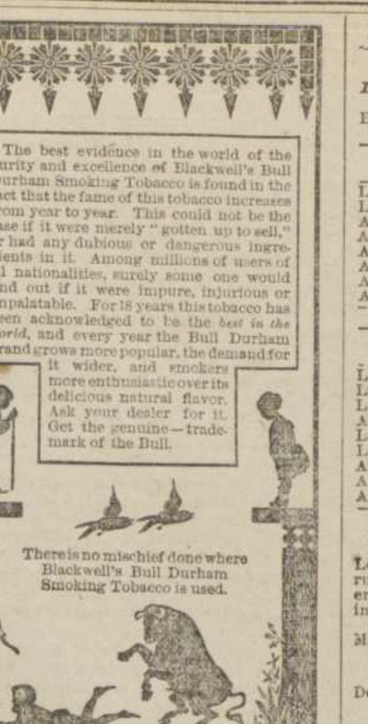
STEAMBOATS.

For Cincinnati—U. S. Mail-line Steamers.
Leave daily at 2:42 P.M. Sundays at 11:42 A. M. Fare $3. Round trip $5, including meals, berths and passage, good until used. Boats leave dock at foot of Third st.
WILL S. HAYS, FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
Pass. and Ticket Agent. se22 d&Sutf

REGULAR U. S. MAIL-LINE.
For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.
FASHION ....PENNY, Master,
Will leave as above This Day, March 10, at 4 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.
Will S. Hays, Ticket Agent.
S. W. Black, Passenger Agent.

REGULAR KENTUCKY RIVER PACKET.
The elegant Steamer
HORNET........FREEMAN, Master.
Will leave for Frankfort and all way landings This Day, March 10, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to THOS. SMALL, Ag't.

SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
Leaves Every Thursday, Saturday and Monday
FOR NEW ORLEANS AND WAY POINTS.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GUIDING STAR,
HEGLER, Master. McINTYRE, Clerk.
Leaves Monday, March 10, at 10 A. M. The Paris C. Brown follows Friday, March 14. For freight or passage apply to B. C. LEVI, Agent.
WILL S. HAYS, Pass. and Ticket Ag't.



ja11 FM&W1y&w52

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S THEATER—SPECIAL.

MADISON SQUARE THEATER CO.

Comprising:
C. W. COULDOCK, ANNIE RUSSELL, J. G. GRAHAME, Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, DeWOLF HOPPER, ADA GILMAN, W. H. CROMPTON, Mrs. CECILE RUSH and others, will appear here in the greatest dramatic success,
"HAZEL KIRKE,"
ON MARCH 17, 18, 19.
☞Elegant souvenirs presented to the ladies.

WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO BUY—Farms or lands in Sebastian county, Arkansas; also real estate in Fort Smith. Address Mr. CASH, care of McKibben Hotel, Fort Smith, Ark.

WANTED—TO LOAN—Money, on real estate mortgage, in sums to suit borrowers. E. D. FRYER, room 15, Law Temple, Fifth and Green.

WANTED—A good breech-loading shotgun, No. 10, at 809 W. Market st., up stairs. mr9 d&Sutf

WANTED—TO LOAN—MONEY—On Furniture, Pianos, etc., without removal. Business strictly confidential. Call at 512 Green st., corner Fifth, room No. 19, Law Temple building. fe27 d&Su30

WANTED—Chronic catarrh and sore throat, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, cured by a mild and pleasant treatment at Dr LANCASTER'S Dispensary, 313 Fourth st., near Market. se8 dtf

WANTED—Persons desiring speedy and permanent cures of all private and special diseases, to call on Dr. RICE. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays: 2 to 4 P. M. See advertisement. au9 dtf

WANTS—HELP.

WANTED—Women seeking work of any kind, and ladies wanting servants, are requested to call at the office of the Women's Christian Association, 348 Fourth st., over Hegan's paper store, any morning from 10 to 12 o'clock. mr10 dtf

WANTED—BOY—Who is quick and writes a good hand; salary small to begin on. Address FACTORY, care Courier-Journal.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION—An old and practical teacher desires a situation; country preferred. Can furnish best of recommendations. Able to teach all the English branches and most of the sciences. Would take charge of an academy if desired. Address W. W., 524 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—THE TRADES.

WANTED—BARBER—A first-class barber. Address WM. RAGIO, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS—Four plates splendid plate glass for show-windows, 25x180 inches, and one plate 47x126 inches, for sale cheap if immediate application be made to J. V. ESCOTT & SONS, Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—STORE—Good trade established. Will rent room on reasonable terms. For particulars address W. H. KELLER & CO., Corydon, Ind.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STORE-HOUSE AND DWELLING—With all necessary outbuildings and 10 acres of very rich land attached. Any one desiring a location for selling goods will find this a good point, situated as it is in the heart of one of the finest tobacco-growing districts of the State. For any particulars address J. M. LUCK, Hardyville, Hart county, Ky. mr10 eod15

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two large rooms, with first-class table board, can be had at 616 Walnut st. jy9 dtf

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY E. K. MILLER & CO.

Contents of the Fourth-Ave. House, No. 229 Fourth ave., bet. Main and Market, Consisting of 150 Bedsteads and Cotton-top Mattresses, Spring Bottoms, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Carpets, one Very Fine Desk and Stove,

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY, March 10, 1884, at 10 A. M., we will sell as above. Parties having lost their household goods by the flood, will do well to attend. Terms cash.
E. K. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. F. WOOD & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION,

MONDAY morning, March 10, at 10 o'clock. Splendid assortment fresh, seasonable goods received since last sales, including lines of fine custom work, Cincinnati make.
Terms cash. ARCHIE JOHNSON, Auct'r.

PUBLIC SALES.

First Annual Sale of the Shelby County FINE HORSE ASSOCIATION,

TO take place in the city of Shelbyville, Ky., Monday, April 21, 1884, composed of Pairs, Saddlers, Harness, and Combined Saddlers and Mares, Carriage and Coupe Horses and Mares, Roadsters, Trotters, Fine-bred Stallions, etc. Those desiring to attend the sale from Eastern Kentucky can find conveyance at Christiansburg, 8 miles from Shelbyville, on the L., C. and L. R. R., arriving in Shelbyville in time for the sale. Those desiring to attend from Louisville and points in Southern Kentucky can reach Shelbyville in time for the sale by train from Louisville. No by-bidding. JOE SHIPMAN, Pres't.
W. M. Owen, Sec'y. mr8 eod21

COMBINATION SALE OF HORSES

At Louisville Fair Grounds,

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1884,

CONSISTING of young Trotting bred Stallions and Mares, Harness Horses and Combined Horses. Parties wishing to enter horses in sale can do so at the office of MEDDIS & SOUTHWICK, or by addressing R. W. CONN, Valley Station, A. W. HARDIN & SON, Worthington, Ky.
Entries close April 1. mr3 Mo4

PROPOSALS.

LETTING No. 30.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Mayor's office until Wednesday, March 12, 1884, at 12 M., for the following work, viz:

Sewer.—For constructing a 15-inch pipe sewer in both sidewalks of Broadway, from the sewer in Broadway at Third st., to the east line of Fifth street.

The above will be done according to the plans, drawings and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office.

Bond with approved security and bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for the work.

Bidders and representatives of the press are invited to attend the opening of the bids.

Property owners interested in the above work are requested to examine the bids, plans and letting sheets.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. CHARLES D. JACOB, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, March 7, 1884.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

"ST. LOUIS AIR-LINE."

Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway.

Bridge Depot N. E. Cor. Fourteenth and Main sts. In effect June 3, 1883.

	St. Louis *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Evansv'e †Accom.
Lv Louisville	8:00 A M	8:20 P M	3:40 P M
Lv New Albany	8:35 A M	8:45 P M	4:07 P M
Ar Huntingburg	11:27 A M	11:44 P M	7:10 P M
Ar Princeton	1:17 P M	1:34 A M	9:00 P M
Ar Evansville	1:50 P M	9:40 A M	9:35 P M
Ar Rockport	1:10 P M	1:10 P M	8:55 P M
Ar Owensboro	2:10 P M	2:10 P M	10:20 P M
Ar St. Louis	7:11 P M	7:31 A M	....

RETURNING.

	Louisv'e *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Louisv'e †Accom.
Lv St. Louis	7:45 A M	7:30 P M	....
Lv Owensboro	12:15 P M	....	5:30 A M
Lv Rockport	2:00 P M	1:10 P M	6:55 A M
Ar Evansville	....	9:40 A M	....
Lv Evansville	1:20 P M	....	6:20 A M
Lv Princeton	2:12 P M	1:56 A M	7:00 A M
Ar Huntingburg	3:57 P M	3:21 A M	8:30 A M
Ar New Albany	6:50 P M	6:04 A M	12:08 P M
Ar Louisville	7:15 P M	6:30 A M	12:35 P M

*Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.

No change of cars between Louisville and St. Louis or Louisville and Evansville. Only line running solid trains with Pullman Palace Sleepers through to St. Louis. Elegant day and smoking coaches.

City ticket office, southwest corner Fourth and Main sts. (L. and N. ticket office).

Cincinnati Southern Railway.

Depot Tenth and Maple Streets—Trains Daily. Short Line to the South. In Effect December 5, 1883.

	Express.	Express.
Leave Louisville	7:50 P M	8:10 A M
Arrive Chattanooga	8:10 A M	9:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta	1:40 P M	3:40 A M
Arrive Savannah	8:00 A M	3:25 P M
Arrive Jacksonville	8:15 A M	10:00 P M
Arrive Meridian	10:00 P M	7:25 A M
Arrive Vicksburg	6:00 A M	....
Arrive New Orleans	6:15 A M	3:50 P M

	Express.	Express.
Arrive Louisville	6:40 P M	7:10 A M
Leave Chattanooga	5:30 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Atlanta	11:40 P M	2:35 P M
Leave Savannah	9:00 A M	7:30 A M
Leave Jacksonville	9:[illegible] A M	5:45 P M
Leave Meridian	7:15 P M	5:55 A M
Leave Vicksburg	....	8:00 P M
Leave New Orleans	10:50 A M	9:45 P M

Pullman palace hotel cars and elegant parlor cars on Cincinnati Southern. Daylight ride over the scenic Cincinnati Southern.

Ticket office 336 West Main street, and depot Tenth and Maple streets.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

Trains leave Louisville, daily except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 5:25 P. M. Arrive at Prospect 9:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

RETURNING.

Trains leave Prospect daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Arrive at Louisville 7:50 A. M., 10:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Prospect at [illegible] A. M. and 4:50 P. M.; arrive at Louisville at 1[illegible] A. M. and 5:40 P. M. Leave Louisville at 1:5 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Prospect at 2:05 P. M. and 6:50 P. M.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, March 11, at 10 A. M., boots and shoes.

WEDNESDAY, March 12, dry goods, notions, carpets, etc.

THURSDAY, March 13, clothing, hats and gents' furnishing goods, etc.

FRIDAY, March 14, boots and shoes.

Terms cash. J. L. BRENT, Auct'r.

BY E. K. MILLER & CO.

Assignee's Sale of Theo. Faulwetter's Entire Stock, embracing the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of Russia Leather Goods, Perfumery, Musical Instruments, Willow and Wicker Work, Mechanical Toys, Dolls, Velocipedes, Wagons, Toilet Sets, Bric-a-Brac, Fishing Rods, Archery, and Fancy Goods in endless variety,

AT AUCTION,

COMMENCING TUESDAY, March 11, 1884, at 10 A. M., at Nos. 432 and 434 Market st., between Fourth and Fifth, and continuing every day until all is sold.

Ladies particularly invited. Seats provided.

Terms cash.

FIDELITY TRUST & SAFETY VAULT CO., Assignees.

E. K. Miller & Co., Auct'rs.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, SALOON.

THE stock and fixtures of the Hotel de Raine Saloon, cor. Second and Main, will be sold at public auction Tuesday, March 11, at 9:30 A. M.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

George Kuhbauch against Alexander McEwen, etc.—[In Chancery, No. 37,386.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1884,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

Two certain tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in that part of the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, and State of Kentucky, known as Portland:

The first lot fronting on the north side of Portland ave. 35 ft., and running back northwardly same width and parallel to First cross st. (now called Thirty-first street), 198 ft. to a 33-foot alley, the west line of lot adjoining what was known as Zoeller's Brewery lot, now a tobacco factory, and the east line being 275 ft. west of First st. (now called Thirty-first street), it being the same lot conveyed to George and Margaret Kuhbauch by deed recorded in Deed Book 148, page 164.

The second beginning 240 ft. west from the southwest corner of the whole tract conveyed by the Commissioner in Chancery to Theodore Schwartz, on the north line of Portland ave., running thence northwardly at right angles across the tract and its north line, and running from the cross line westwardly over the whole residue of the tract, fronting 111 ft. on Portland ave., taking in the brewery and all the appurtenances, being the same conveyed to George and Margaret Kuhbauch by deed recorded in Deed Book No. 153, page 576.

Both lots being the same property conveyed by plaintiffs, George and Margaret Kuhbauch, to Malcolm McEwen by deed recorded in Deed Book No. 197, page 358, and described in the petition in this action.

It is adjudged by the court that neither of said lots of ground can be divided without materially impairing its value.

The purchaser will be required to make a deposit of $50 under rule of court.

Amount to be raised $4,269 04.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with good surety, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. W. H. BAILEY,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

A. D. North's Adm'r } against } In Chancery, No. 830, V.C. A. D. North's Heirs. }

BY virtue of a judgment of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1884,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months:

A house and lot on the east side of Third st., in the city of Louisville, Ky., fronting thereon 100 feet, and bet. Chestnut and Broadway, and extending back 200 feet to an alley, on which Olivia M. North lived and died. I will first offer the northern 45 feet of said lot fronting on the east side of Third st., and the same width back to the alley. I will then offer the southern 55 feet thereof with the same width to said alley, and the improvements. I will then offer the whole lot of 100 feet front, back to the alley the same width with the improvements, and will accept the bid or bids realizing the greatest amount. The shares of the infants, Laura J. Beach and Ella M. Beach, shall remain a lien thereon until they arrive at age or a statutory guardian executes bond as required by section 493 of the Code.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with good surety, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. W. H. BAILEY,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Two large and elegant rooms, one with a spacious fire-proof vault, and two small connecting rooms, in the second story of the Courier-Journal Building, all supplied with heat and gas. These are the best and most desirable office rooms in the city. Apply at Courier-Journal Counting Room. dtf

FOR RENT—DESK OR OFFICE ROOM—At FIELD'S Ticket Office, 342 West Main st., near Fourth. ja5 dtf

PERSONAL.

BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.—To cure them of this disagreeable habit use Dr. Wintersmith's Extract of Buchu.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

(Depot Tenth and Maple streets.)

All trains are run by Central Standard Time. Trains marked * daily; † daily except Sunday.

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Nashville, Memp's, Decatur, Mob'e, M'nt-g'y, Pens'la and N.O.	*12:30 P M 1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Nashv'e, Chatt'ga, Atlanta, Savannah, Macon and Southeast	*8:10 A M *12:30 P M *1:00 A M	7:10 A M 2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Jacksonville and Florida points	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Humboldt, Milan, Memphis, Little R'k, and the Southwest	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Knoxv, W'm Sp'gs, Ashev, Col'bia, Chs'n and Carolina points	*7:50 P M	7:10 A M
For Lebanon, London and Knoxville	*8:10 A M	6:40 P M
Bowling Green Acc'n	†4:55 P M	11:00 A M
Bardstown Accommad'n	†4:25 P M	8:20 A M

Solid trains and Buffet Sleeping-cars to New Orleans. Palace Sleeping-cars to Little Rock, Memphis, Knoxville, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla., without change. Through coaches to Memphis, Warm Springs, N. C., and Cedar Key, Fla. Sleepers on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

L. and N. R. R.—Short-line Division.

(Depot, river front, between First and Second.

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Cin'ti, Pitt'b Phila, Baltimore, Wash'tn, N. Y. and the East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Lexing'n, Wash'n, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York	*3:00 P M	7:00 P M
For Cin'ti, To'do, Det't, Cl'vel'd, Buffalo, Alb'y, Boston and East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Cincinnati and way stations	†7:40 A M	7:40 P M
For Lexington, Fr'kf't and way stations	†7:00 A M †2:30 P M	10:55 A M 5:20 P M
For Shelbyv'e, Taylorsv'e, Bloomfield, etc.	†7:00 A M †3:55 P M	9:10 A M 7:00 P M
Frankfort Accomm'n	†5:05 P M	9:10 A M
Lagrange Accomm'n	†3:55 P M	7:55 A M

Pullman Palace Sleeping-cars to Philadelphia, Washington and New York without change, and but one change to other Northern and Eastern cities. Cincinnati Sleeper on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

[Trains run by Central Standard Time.]

	No. 5.	No. 1.
Leave Louisville	5:45 A M	7:55 A M
Leave New Albany	4:59 A M	7:01 A M
Leave Jeffersonville	5:55 A M	8:05 A M
Arrive Seymour	7:30 A M	9:12 A M
Arrive Columbus	8:10 A M	9:42 A M
Arrive Indianapolis	9:45 A M	11:00 A M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:52 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	7:12 P M
Arrive Cleveland	9:52 P M	....
Arrive Buffalo	3:42 A M	....
Arrive Boston	9:20 P M	....

	No. 3.	No. 7.
Leave Louisville	3:10 P M	7:15 P M
Leave New Albany	2:56 P M	7:00 P M
Leave Jeffersonville	3:20 P M	7:24 P M
Arrive Seymour	4:56 P M	8:42 P M
Arrive Columbus	5:35 P M	9:20 P M
Arrive Shelbyville	6:42 P M	....
Arrive Rushville	7:31 P M	....
Arrive Cambridge City	8:30 P M	....
Arrive Indianapolis	7:00 P M	10:30 P M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:47 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	....
Arrive Cleveland	6:42 A M	....
Arrive Buffalo	12:42 P M	....
Arrive Boston	8:49 A M	....

RETURNING.

	No. 10.	No. 4.
Leave Indianapolis	4:10 A M	7:25 A M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:15 A M	11:15 A M
Arrive New Albany	7:35 A M	12:35 A M
Arrive Louisville	7:25 A M	11:25 A M

	No. 2.	No. 8.
Leave Indianapolis	3:50 P M	6:45 P M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:05 P M	10:35 P M
Arrive New Albany	7:30 P M	11:55 P M
Arrive Louisville	7:15 P M	10:45 P M

Nos. 1, 6, 7 and 10 run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

Train leaving Louisville at 7:15 P. M. has palace sleeping cars to Chicago. Train leaving at 7:55 A. M. has chair car and coaches to Chicago without change, daily except Sunday. Depot northeast corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Only Line Running Solid Trains Between Louisville and Washington City.

Depot, Water Street, between First and Second. Ticket Office, 340 W. Main Street. New Standard Time.

EAST-BOUND.	Fast Line, Daily.	Mail Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lv Louisville	3:00 P M	7:00 A M
Ar Lexington	6:35 P M	11:37 A M
Ar Huntington	1:00 A M	7:00 P M
Ar Charleston	3:25 A M	
Ar Alderson	8:20 A M	
Ar White Sulphur	9:30 A M	
Ar Covington	[illegible]:20 A M	
Ar Clifton Forge	10:55 A M	
Ar Goshen	11:59 A M	
Ar Staunton, Va.	1:11 P M	
Ar Waynesboro	1:40 P M	
Ar Afton	1:50 P M	
Ar Charlottesville, Va.	3:10 P M	
Ar Washington	7:10 P M	
Ar Baltimore	8:55 P M	
Ar Philadelphia	3:00 A M	
Ar New York	6:30 A M	
Lv Charlottesville	3:10 P M	
Ar Richmond	6:30 P M	
Ar Newport News	10:15 A M	
Ar Old Point Comfort	10:45 A M	
Ar Norfolk	11:30 A M	
Lv Clifton Forge	11:10 A M	
Lv Lexington, Va.	3:10 P M	
Lv Lynchburg	2:30 P M	
Lv Danville	7:24 P M	
Lv Greensboro	9:55 P M	
Ar Louisville	7:00 P M	5:15 P M

Washington Express leaves Louisville daily with Pullman cars and solid train to Washington, D. C., without change. At Winchester, at 8:10 P. M., Pullman cars from Cincinnati are attached, running through to Richmond, Va., without change, where direct connection is made with Richmond and Danville and through train of the Atlantic Coast Line for the Southeast and Jacksonville, Fla.

Connection in Union Depot, Washington, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers until 7 A. M.

Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern R. R.

[In effect December 16, 1883.]

For Owensboro, Henderson, Paducah, Memphis and the South and Southwest.

Ticket office, 340 W. Main st. Depot, cor. Fourteenth and Main sts.

Stations.	Express. Daily.	*Accommodation
Leave Louisville	7:50 A M	4:10 P M
Arrive Cecilia	10:10 A M	6:45 P M
Arrive Elizabethtown	10:40 A M	7:05 P M
Arrive Grayson Springs	11:12 A M	....
Arrive Owensboro	5:05 P M	....
Arrive Nortonville	3:27 P M	....
Arrive Hopkinsville	7:50 P M	....
Arrive Madisonville	4:35 P M	....
Arrive Henderson	6:10 P M	....
Arrive Evansville	8:10 P M	....
Arrive Paducah	7:00 P M	....
Arrive Mayfield	8:27 P M	....
Arrive Fulton	9:20 P M	....
Arrive Cairo	10:45 P M	....
Arrive Memphis	3:20 A M	....
Arrive Louisville	7:00 P M	9:35 A M

*Accommodation runs daily except Sunday.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R.

"Monon Route."

Depot, Corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

City ticket office southeast cor. Third and Main.

	No. 1. *Ex. Sun.	No. 3. †Daily.
Lv Louisville	7:40 A M	7:30 P M
Lv New Albany	8:00 A M	7:50 P M
Ar Mitchell	10:23 A M	10:07 P M
Ar Lafayette	3:42 P M	3:00 A M
Ar Monon	4:53 P M	4:07 A M
Ar Michigan City	7:15 P M	....
Ar Chicago	8:25 P M	7:30 A M

No change of cars between Louisville and Chicago. The only line running solid trains through to Chicago. Pullman palace Buffett sleepers on night trains. Diagrams for sleepers at city ticket office, southeast corner Third and Main streets.

	No. 2. *Ex. Sun.	No. 4. †Daily.
Lv Chicago	7:40 A M	7:45 P M
Lv Michigan City	8:55 A M	....
Lv Monon	11:10 A M	11:05 P M
Ar Lafayette	12:22 P M	12:09 A M
Ar Mitchell	5:49 P M	5:00 A M
Ar New Albany	8:15 P M	7:15 A M
Ar Louisville	8:35 P M	7:35 A M

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily.

Union depot corner Polk street and Fourth avenue, Chicago. City ticket office No. 122 Randolph street.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

(In effect Sunday, December 2, 1883.)

	Leave Louisville	Arrive Destin'tn	Arrive Louisville
Cincinnati	†7:00 A M	†12:05 P M	† 8:00 P M
Cincinnati	12:25 P M	6:35 P M	†12:35 P M
Cincinnati	11:45 A M	7:05 A M	11:40 P M
St. Louis	8:20 A M	6:20 P M	6:50 A M
St. Louis	7:30 P M	7:30 A M	6:35 P M
Indianapolis	†7:00 A M	11:30 A M	8:00 P M
Chicago	†7:00 A M	6:25 P M	8:00 P M

Trains marked ‖, daily. †Daily except Sunday.

This line makes two hours the quickest time between Louisville and St. Louis with no change of cars, and is the only line under one management between these two cities. Parlor cars on day trains; Palace sleepers on night trains. This is the only route running a through sleeping-car to New York via Parkersburg, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Free parlor cars to Cincinnati.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, '84

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL *to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.*

"BUSINESS."

SATURDAY, March 8.—The week has been decidedly unsatisfactory in many business relations. The weather has been execrably bad, cold and stormy in northern latitudes and wet and slushy in the central and southern. It has interfered more or less seriously with business everywhere, and in the Ohio valley the conditions have been such as to reduce trade to minimum proportions. This has increased somewhat the depression of the business temper; and the commercial world is just now sadly in need of some such stimulus as would be furnished by a cheerful opening of the spring season, with auspicious crop prospects. There has been more quietude in important branches of trade such as iron and textile fabrics. Mercantile failures for the first time in three or four weeks show an increase. The railroad situation, as respects rates, is not more satisfactory, but, on the contrary, the continuance of irregularities in rates constitutes an increasing probability that cutting is irremediable under the present conditions of trade and the existing appliances of regulation. Advices as to the winter wheat crop have been rather favorable on the whole, but for the first time there are reports of serious damage in one or two localities in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio. The flood of the lower Mississippi has no significance in respect to any crop.

In Western markets the tendency in grain was in buyers' favor until yesterday. There has been in some markets a good shipping demand for winter wheat, flour and corn, under the stimulus of low freight rates, shipments having been made from St. Louis at 14c to New York. A corresponding break from its 30c rate is imminent at Chicago, in anticipation of which there have been large negotiations for flour and grain. In Western centers wheat closes ½@¾c higher than a week ago, corn is ¼@⅜c higher, and oats ¼@⅜c higher. Rye is steady and barley higher. In seaboard markets prices have fluctuated, but show no important changes. Winter wheat is evidently assuming a stronger position, and is stiffening under the influence of legitimate demand. In New York there is a rumor current that No. 2 red winter is to be cornered. Receipts of grain have been moderate at most points, but are latterly increasing. Exports moderate. Advices from 1,200 points in the corn States are to the effect that the stock in cribs has decreased from 8,500,000 to 6,500,000 bushels in five weeks. Provisions have been irregular, declining slightly early in the week, afterward advancing, and closing a trifle lower than a week ago. Hogs have advanced 10@35c in the West, and cattle have declined 10@20c. Cotton has ruled steady in the spot department, but futures are a trifle lower.

The iron markets are dull, and pig is rather favorable to buyers. The dry-goods trade has been quiet. Wool is firm. Coffees are without important changes, the option market in New York being steady at a decline of 5@10 points. Refined sugars are ⅛@¼c higher in New York. The New Orleans sugar market is firm. Petroleum has been irregular and panicky. Pipe-line certificates declined 8c, causing a number of failures in the Pennsylvania gambling exchanges, but at the close the price has recovered half the difference lost. Leaf tobacco has been firm. Whisky has been steady. The quinine boom was broken as suddenly as it was formed by free sales from the stock of Powers & Weightman, which brought the price down about 50c per ounce to the starting point of the rise.

In New York money has been easy. The banks have lost heavily in gold, and the reserve resources have been reduced $7,000,000 in round numbers. Exchange on New York has declined to par at St. Louis, in consequence of large grain shipments and a local pressure for currency, but at most Western points it has ruled about steady. Foreign exchange has ruled firm, but the rising tendency has been checked by large shipments of gold. The banks still hold on reserve $32,000,000 more than a year ago, of which $20,000,000 gold and $12,000,000 legal-tender notes. Government 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds have declined a trifle, but other issues are steady. Stock speculation has been brisk at times in certain specialties under manipulation, but in the general list it has been tame and flabby. Changes in prices are unimportant.

Foreign advices have been of no special significance.

SMALL OBJECTIONS.

One of the most surprising objections that could be made against the Exposition is that it is too big a thing for Louisville to have. The other objection to which Col. YOUNG referred in his interview yesterday, that it brought down on some of our householders crowds of visiting kin, can be accounted for, because there are mean people even in Kentucky, the land of long-proclaimed hospitality. All Kentuckians like to hang out their latch-string, but there is some ground for suspicion that some of them do not like it pulled.

But how anybody identified with Louisville, with his life, his fortune and his sacred intelligence wrapped up in the destiny of our city, can say that a thing we have had and can have and which makes us better known to the world than any event in our history, is too big a thing for us, gives comprehension the go-by. The man who says that certainly makes a most humble application of the warning of the sin of the angels, and flings away all ambition. He has not aspiration enough even to be a cross-roads politician, and is not even fit for treason, stratagems and spoils. The only suitable habitation for such a man is some deserted village, and the sooner he sleeps with the rude forefathers of the hamlet the better it will be for the village. If a man has such humanity as this he should have the modest stillness that ought to accompany it. There are men in Louisville who said in the beginning that the Southern Exposition was too big for Louisville; they said it on the first day, when they saw the town turn itself out in its gala dress when the President of the United States formally opened the Exposition; they said it, because they said it in the beginning, when they saw crowds of strangers week after week thronging our hotels and business places; they still shook their heads and said it when thirty thousand people gathered in one space to witness the closing exercises. They say it now because they always said it. They have the air of humility, but it is simply the self-pride of opinion that apes humility.

When Col. YOUNG said the other night at the meeting that he determined to take a club and kill the first man who threw up to him an old grievance, he indulged in a figure of speech that might profitably be put into practice. If these grievances could be listed in print, it would be the most absurd string of woes ever presented to the public. The man with a grievance is not the most agreeable companion, even if he have a real grievance. The most ridiculous thing in human experience is the man who counts one in a million who complains that the rest of the crowd do not treat him with distinguished consideration. It is safe to say that there was not a grievance now nursed by a Louisville man that was not the inevitable consequence of the magnitude of the Southern Exposition. One man claims that, entering the gate with 750,000 others, the turnstile took occasion to creak on his passage. Another, being one of 1,400 exhibiters, complains that he did not get ten times as many exhibiter's tickets as any one else. Another thinks it all right to have entertained the press, but thinks that he, out of 1,722 stockholders, should have been selected as the ideal stockholder to have done the entertaining. Another thinks that the judges of awards should have been selected with rigid impartiality, but with an eye to giving him all the medals he could possibly want. It is true there is a Power that numbers the hairs of our head and notes the falling of the sparrow; but sensible men know that in the human handling of many things and many persons with equal rights and entitled to equal consideration all must be treated alike, and that among such numbers the only way to do justice to all is to show favors to none.

The man who thinks the Exposition too big for Louisville, and the man with an Exposition grievance, make a fine team. One eats dirt, the other is a kicker. It would not be a bad thing if between the humble pie and the kicking they could mutually annihilate each other.

BALD ROBBERY.

Every man in the United States who wears clothes and pays for them should read this:

The New York *Times* publishes a comparison of the difference in the prices in New York and London of men's clothing, which no fair-minded reader can consider without acknowledging the injustice of the outrageous system that makes such a difference possible.

For instance, a broad-cloth dress-suit which costs $50 in New York costs only $22 in London.

A heavy business suit which costs $30 in New York, costs but $13 in London.

A spring serge overcoat which costs $20 in New York, costs but $8 50 in London.

A winter beaver overcoat which costs $35 in New York, costs but $14 50 in London.

A silk hat which costs $5 in New York, costs but $3 in London.

These articles altogether cost in New York $140. In London they cost but $61. The man who buys these clothes, therefore, in New York pays $79 more for them than he could buy them for in London.

What causes this difference in the prices of the two cities?

Our tariff.

No one will dispute that, with the tariff removed, the same goods could be purchased as cheaply in New York as in London, at least as cheaply plus the freight rates between the two cities.

The man who pays, therefore, $140 for clothes in New York, really buys $61 worth of clothes, on which he pays $79 taxes.

And where do these taxes go?

If the goods are manufactured in this country, not one cent reaches the Treasury. It is simply $79 taken by law from the man that buys $61 worth of clothes, and given to the man who grows wool and the man who makes cloth.

If the goods are manufactured abroad, $79 goes to a Treasury which does not need it and which can raise all the revenue it requires on whisky, tobacco and articles of luxury.

In either case the purchaser of the clothes gets absolutely nothing for the $79 of the $140 which he spends.

If on buying the clothes he had to pay $61 to the clothier, and $79 directly to a tax-collector, how long would he stand such extortion?

In result there is not a particle of difference between that system and the present tariff system, according to which he is thus unnecessarily and exorbitantly taxed, not only on his clothing, but on nearly every other necessity of life.

How long will the people of a country which claims to be free submit to this legalized robbery, which those who uphold it, and grow fat upon it, are pleased to call a "Protective" tariff?

THE WHISKY SITUATION.

The vote in the House of Representatives on the motion to take up the Bond Extension Bill was certainly anything else but encouraging to the advocates of that bill, though the vote was not conclusive of its ultimate fate. The vote was a small one, being 83 less than a full House, including pairs, and at the same time there were no affirmative votes except from friends of the bill, while there were probably some negative votes cast against giving the bill precedence over an appropriation bill, without regard to its merits. These considerations suggest that there is yet a chance of success, but it can not be denied that a demonstration in force, to use a military phrase, has been made, and that a discouraging check has been encountered.

It may be in order at once for the large holders of whisky to concert a co-operative plan for the export of their stock to Bermuda. It is likely that, by concentrating goods under one association in large quantity, exceedingly low contracts can be made on through bills of lading to Bermuda. Railroad freights are very irregular and low, grain having been taken this week at 14c from St. Louis to New York, and probably to Liverpool on a through rate of 20c. It is possible that advantage can be taken of the freight market to move out whisky on terms almost as advantageous as are offered dealers in the seaboard cities. Goods exported and reimported will avoid the 4½ per cent. interest on the deferred tax, and will have the benefit of regauge on reimportation—items which will perhaps overpay the charges of transportation and foreign storage. The interest on the deferred tax for two years will be $3 25 per barrel, and the saving on the regauge about $2 per barrel. The pig-headed policy of Congress in making necessary the large aggregate expenses of such operations, for the benefit of foreign ship-owners and warehouses, is certainly to be condemned, but any honest plan of defense is admissible to a trade liable for $20,000,000 of taxes this year on property which they must hold two years longer before selling.

AMERICAN newspapers have almost without exception discussed the Queen's book in a tone of amusement and satire, but the English press have been much more severe on this absurd effusion. The COURIER-JOURNAL has chosen to treat this subject with the ridicule which it deserves, but it has never, as has been charged, insinuated aught against the good name of VICTORIA. The English press, however, are not so just in this respect. As the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The Englishman has hedged his ruler about with such divinity that nothing short of a scandalous passion can account to him for the commonplace selfishness and foolishness which she has here displayed. The English press are indignant that she does not rise to the height of great political crises; that she throws no new light on the great historical epochs of her reign; that the whole of one important campaign signified to her only the death of the Prince Imperial, and another the safety of her own son; that with the crown of a great empire on her head she babbles of pleasant little drives in the hills, of the furniture in her chambers, and, above all, of the good qualities of a Highland gillie. Majesty is invested in their eyes with such a dazzling glamour that they feel an angry contempt for the Queen, 'who prates,' says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 'as if she had the habits and tastes of a country 'squire's wife.' "

In truth, as has been remarked, she is just such a woman. She is bourgeois, with the gross appetites of the house of Hanover, "all of whom loved a hearty meal washed down by liquor," while she has the STUARTS' "canny thrift" and delight in accumulating money, with GEORGE III.'s taste for vulgar society and stubborn pig-headedness, added to which is undoubtedly a touch of mental disintegration.

OUR Cuban neighbors are suffering from a commercial crisis which results from heavy taxation, an unsound currency and a sluggish market for sugar. Cuban national finances are at odds and ends, and as the proportion of gold and paper currency is nearly equal to the worst experiences of our own during the late war, it is not wonderful that private finances are also deranged. There has been great delay in selling sugar in Cuba, as well as in Louisiana, as the prospect of lower duties has reduced buying limits, while holders have preferred to take the chances of legislation rather than sacrifice their property. Several heavy failures are reported in Cuba, and great distrust prevails. Our Canadian neighbors are reporting just now the heaviest run of failures ever known in the Dominion; and American bankers are pursuing a very guarded policy in dealings with that country. Mexico has had her nickel panic; and the pigtails, determined not to be outdone by Christendom, have inaugurated a fairsized commercial panic in several of the open provinces of China. After making this survey among the smaller nations surrounding us, it is pertinent to add that commercial and financial affairs in all the great nations are in a normal and apparently substantial position, though in no country is there any evidence of unusual prosperity.

POSSON JO COOK, with whose movements and deliverances the COURIER-JOURNAL energetically tries to keep its readers familiar, has evidently been pugilistically affected by the atmosphere of Boston. Posson Jo recently went to Keene, N. H., to deliver a lecture, and while there the Rev. Mr. PRICE asked him to put in a few spare moments by dropping into prayer-meeting and delivering a prayer, which Posson Jo consented to do. But when Mr. PRICE called for Posson Jo he found him in a siesta, on awaking from which Posson Jo was so enraged that Mr. PRICE says the Posson called him a "nuisance" and a "barbarian;" that the Posson "looked and acted like a crazy man," and that he sprang upon him (PRICE) and would have thrown him down stairs "had I not been his superior in physical strength and prevented it." Posson Jo is evidently getting jealous of Boston's most distinguished citizen, Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN, or of Ohio's muscular Christian, Posson O'BOYLAN.

DR. N. T. MCTEAGUE, of Corning, Ohio, a devout member of Father O'BOYLAN's church, has written a statement indorsing as true the remarkable charges of MCDEVITT against the belligerent Father O'BOYLAN. On the Sunday preceding the day on which MCDEVITT was kukluxed, Dr. MCTEAGUE says that "after having denounced MCDEVITT in the most violent terms, and asking GOD to curse him and all those who would have anything to do with him, he [O'BOYLAN] came down from the pulpit, locked the door, and began to organize his mob. There was a committee appointed to attend to the business. He would not allow MCDEVITT's letter to be read, saying it was not fit to be read. HANNIGAN, the leader of the mob, said: 'I'll shoot him full of holes. I'll riddle him with bullets.' O'BOYLAN said: 'I'll lead ye! I'll lead ye! If any one's shot I'll be first.' "

FATHER O'BOYLAN, the priest who stirred up the Ku Klux to expel MCDEVITT from Corning, Ohio, has written a card, in which he shows that he is at home in the use of stalwart English. He accuses MCDEVITT of telling "an infernal lie," and calls him "a cowardly assassin, a hypocrite, an aping infidel and villain" and "a miserable sneak," concluding with the solemn declaration to the people of Ohio that "I see no law to protect any man down here," in which statement the Ku Kluxed MCDEVITT will doubtless heartily join.

BISMARCK's organ, the *Tageblatt*, says Minister SARGANT can not remain in Berlin without affecting the relations of Germany and America. The attention of BISMARCK's organ, the *Tageblatt*, is called to the fact that America doesn't care a pretzel how soon the relations may be "affected" between itself and that part of Germany represented by BISMARCK's organ, the *Rag Tagblatant*.

THE Mayor of Danville was one of Mr. SHERMAN's witnesses in the "outrage" investigation. The Mayor of Danville testified that he "got the drop" on a Democratic Magistrate and shot him dead. The Mayor of Danville being a Readjuster, of course this little incident "doesn't count."

WINTER seems to have a strong liking for the lap of Spring this year. Indeed, the hoary old roysterer couldn't freeze to the coy damsel more resolutely if he were Gov. CRITTENDEN and Spring were PATTI.

BISMARCK sausages are the latest things from the butchers. The name is an undeserved slur on the canine race.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

MR. BEECHER denies the report that he is to go to England on a lecturing tour.

GEN. GRANT has laid aside his crutches and dispensed with a doctor's attentions. He walks with a cane and drives out often.

JAY GOULD will return from his Southern trip by way of St. Louis, and attend the annual meeting of the Missouri Pacific March 11.

THE New York *Times'* alleged author of the "Bread Winners," Thomas Hunter, a New York school teacher, denies the allegation.

SENATOR FAIR, of Nevada, is having his son educated as a mining and civil engineer, and is having him prepared for the Harvard School of Science.

THE Boston library can happily afford luxuries. It has just paid $1,400 in London for a bound volume of 19 autograph letters from Byron to his mother.

"I AM never in to newspaper men," is the message which, according to the Boston *Globe*, Mr. Edwin Booth recently sent by his servant to a waiting reporter.

THE eminent violinist, Joseph Joachim, is said to have changed his mind, and will not come to this country next winter. Let us hope that he will change it back again.

IT is current gossip at the capital that President Arthur can hum correctly two bars of the air, "Over the Garden Wall." There is a good deal of hum in President Arthur.

THE Hon. James Russell Lowell, our Minister to England, was the first of the foreign Ministers to receive a copy of the Queen's book from the hand of her Private Secretary.

DR. WENDELL HOLMES, now seventy-five, goes over to Cambridge once a month and charms the medical students with his chat about college men and days. He is still sprightly, and wears well his advancing years.

MR. H. B. CLAWSON, the Scandinavian Mormon, who has had four wives—three of them living—and twenty-eight children, should be invited to come East and lecture on "How it Feels to be Colonel of Your Own Regiment."

W. H. MALLOCK offers himself as a Tory candidate for Parliament for the St. Andrews borough in Scotland. But the Scotch may possibly think some other qualifications are necessary than the ability to write "Is Life Worth Living?"

DR. SCHLEIMAN and his wife, with the necessary workmen, have gone to Marathon to examine a tumulus in the midst of the plain, which he thinks contains a cenotaph, that is, a monument not containing bodies, but raised to the memory of the fallen.

THE Vanderbilt homestead on Staten Island has been used for several years as a beer garden. W. H. Vanderbilt has just given notice to the tenant that the lease will not be renewed. It is said that on the site will be built a large charitable institute as a memorial to Commodore Vanderbilt.

A PARISIAN recently exclaimed regarding Gen. Gordon: "A people which, amid general skepticism and selfishness, produces such citizens, has more power than a large standing army could confer. It would, indeed, be to despair of humanity not to be certain of England's defeating the Mahdi."

WILKIE COLLINS recently strayed into a London theater where "The New Magdalen" was being played. The ushers whispered the fact among the audience, and there was an unanimous call for "the author," which only ceased when the famous novelest appeared on the stage, blushing and bowing.

THE Rev. John Snyder, of St. Louis, the gentleman who interviewed Mr. Conkling while he was eating, has refused several offers from newspapers desiring him to act as special Western and Southwestern correspondent, covering the territory formerly looked after by Joe Mulhattan, the Beaming Ananias of the Sage-brush District.

JOSH HART, the Morey-letter man, says a New York letter, is in a bad way. Two weeks ago his evening paper, the *Echo*, suspended from sheer drouth, and there is not the slightest earthly excuse for printing his morning paper, *Truth*, since A. Oakey Hall left it. Hart has little left save his reputation, which a jury recently valued at $60.

THE late James Stokes' estate is valued at $6,000,000. The reason that Mrs. Henry Dale, his daughter, is trying to break the will is that she is named in the document as one who shall receive a life interest only in the estate. The case is being argued before Surrogate Rollins in New York, and Mr. Evarts is the senior counsel for the testator's sons, who seek to uphold the will.

ABOUT WOMEN.

MME. MODJESKA supports at her own expense a school for Polish children in New York.

THE petite Countess of Lewenhampt is one of the prettiest women in the foreign circle in Washington. She is a typical Swedish beauty, with golden hair, blue eyes and fair white skin.

MISS SELMA BORG, the Finnish scientist, lecturer and historian, claims that the story of "Hiawatha," written by Longfellow, is based on an old Finnish mythological folk-song, adapted to the Indian.

WHEN a delegation of Woman Suffragists visited the White House, and Susan B. Anthony said to the President, "Ought not women," he stopped her short "and smiling put the question by." He is to be excused if he thought it was a leap-year proposal.

ONE of the female lecturers before the Woman's Suffrage Convention delivered a lecture on "Woman Before the Law." The lecturess is right. Woman was before the law. It is safe to say that if there had been no woman in the Garden of Eden there would have been no need of law.

THE condition of woman in India is yet susceptible of great improvement. Female education is almost neglected. In Madras and Bombay the proportion of females under instruction to the total female population is about one in 400; in Bengal it is one in 976, and in the northern provinces it is one in 2,169.

SINCE Queen Victoria ascended the throne she has received an annual allowance of £385,000 for her expenses, but of this amount no less than £131,200 is absorbed in the salaries paid to the fortunate people whose duty it is to aid in spending her Majesty's handsome income. Sometimes the British people feel a ripple of indignation when they reflect that such an immense sum is swallowed up annually by a horde of titled drones, who, in reality, do nothing to earn the salaries which they draw with such regularity.

MRS. LANGTRY is deliciously conscientious. On Ash Wednesday she refused to give an Ash Wednesday matinee, because she desired to go to church and be real good. In the suit which the manager of the New Park Theater brought for damages, he says that it was proper enough to prefer the worship of God to playing in a theater on a holy day; but as she spent Ash Wednesday afternoon at a minstrel performance in Niblo's Garden, he wants $1,500 damages.

Meritorious and Unassailable.

[*New York Star.*]

The Morrison bill takes ground on which the Democrats can go before the country in a Presidential campaign. Sneak away from that position and you concede that the Republican tariff you have so often denounced as honey-combed with abuses is, after all, meritorious and unassailable.

MR. WILBUR F. BROWDER

Makes a Manly Reply to the Charges of Mr. Hugh Barclay.

[*To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.*]

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., March 4.—For nearly a month past I have been absent from my home in Russellville, Ky., spending much of the time hunting and fishing with some friends in the remote solitudes of Florida, 400 miles south of this antique city, and so far removed from the confines of civilization that even the cosmopolitan COURIER-JOURNAL was never seen. My State pride was very painfully wounded when inquiry revealed the fact that not one of the Seminole Indians had ever heard of it. For the first time in my life I recognized the wisdom and utility of the missionary system of enlightenment, and was greatly rejoiced at meeting the evangelists, Dan. O'Sullivan and Ben. Barnard, chaperoned by Dick Lacey, on their way down to the everglades as advance agents of the COURIER-JOURNAL's scheme to introduce the "Tariff-for-revenue-only" plan of salvation among the benighted descendants of Osceola. Returning here Saturday, my first employment was to read all the back numbers of the COURIER-JOURNAL, which an energetic news agent over at Jacksonville had kindly kept for me at the price of ten cents a copy, and in this way I have just acquainted myself with the sensational narrative of Mr. Hugh Barclay, Jr., published in the issue of Feb. 22 as part of the proceedings of the Legislative committee having in charge the investigation of the Anchorage asylum.

It is impossible for me to fathom the purpose, or comprehend the meaning, if any, of his unprovoked, unexpected, unnecessary assault upon me; and equally difficult for me to understand by what rule of procedure, or parliamentary precedent, the members of that committee will attempt to justify a method of inquisition so foreign to the purpose of their appointment, so offensive to the spirit of the law under which they are presumed to be acting, and so unfair, unjust and cruel in its bearings upon private citizens. Without any conceivable excuse or reason, in the face of every established principle of legislative jurisdiction, in open contempt of law, morals and conscience, these official guardians of public virtue are posing before the people as the abettors, if not the instigators, of private scandal. At least one-half of Mr. Barclay's romance is irrelevant, redundant, incompetent as evidence concerning the asylum management, mere sparks struck from the anvil of his distempered fancy, shedding no light upon the subject of investigation, but directing the gaze of the idle and the malevolent toward the private lives of men and women of the State, whose unsullied reputations Mr. Barclay's vagaries can never soil—not even with the aid and co-operation of this sworn commission. What right had this committee to inquire into his supposed personal grievances against me? What business have these gentlemen, appointed to ascertain and report the facts connected with the government of one of the eleemosinary institutions of the State, to consent to, if not encourage, the production and record and publication of testimony, not even remotely germane to the subject, but the only possible effect of which is to traduce and defame people who are not parties to the proceeding and to whom no opportunity has been given to appear and protect themselves against the assaults of the mistaken or the malicious accuser? If this portion of the committee's work is a specimen of the value of the whole, its report will be about as authentic a contribution to the history of Kentucky as the travesties of Beckett are to the jurisprudence of England, or the magnificent hyperboles of Munchausen are to the literature of travel. In view of Mr. Barclay's unfortunate mental condition, his statements excite in me no emotions of anger, and nothing remains for me to do but to enter, as I now do, an unqualified denial of all his evidence respecting the alleged loan of $100 to Mr. W. W. Lyles, in consideration of his surrendering to me certain papers belonging to Mr. Barclay, which I desired to suppress. The story is utterly without foundation. There is not the smallest semblance of truth in any part of it. In conception, form, utterance and substance it is, so far as I am concerned, one unbroken series of inventions—a pure fabrication from beginning to end, unsupported by one solitary fact, incident or circumstance. No such loan was ever made to Mr. Lyles by me, as an officer of the bank, as an individual, or otherwise, nor by any one else, so far as I know, or have reason to believe. Mr. Lyles never at any time mentioned to me the existence of any such paper or document, nor did he ever at any time express, directly or indirectly, any desire to borrow or otherwise obtain any money from me in any capacity in connection with any paper or document, the publication of which would have been "damaging" to my character. The whole story is a gratuitous fiction—which may account for the committee's anxiety to hear it. I will indulge in no harsh characterization of Mr. Barclay's causeless arraignment of my character. To do so would be neither manly nor just, for such conduct on his part, examined in the light of my intimate association with him for many years prior to his confinement in the asylum at Anchorage, can only be explained upon one of two hypotheses—either that he is of sound mind and destitute of all honor, or that he is the hapless victim of "a mind diseased," and devoid of all moral accountability. I trust that it may never be my misfortune to accept the former theory as the true solution of a career which has "shed disastrous twilight" on so many hearts, and flung its baleful shadow upon so many homes. WILBUR F. BROWDER.

A Happy Young Editor.

[*Franklin (Ga.) News.*]

Last Sunday was our eighteenth birthday, and in a few weeks the *News* will enter upon the ninth year of its existence; so, therefore, we are a little more than twice as old as the *News*. Little did we think eight years ago, when we had never attended school a day, that in our eighteenth year we would aspire to the editorial staff of the paper that we so near in the past delighted to hear our father read, being incapable to read it ourself.

A Convenient Solution.

[*Philadelphia Call.*]

"See here, my friend, that dog of yours killed three sheep of mine last night, and I want to know what you propose to do about it?"

"Are you sure it was my dog?"

"Yes."

"Well, I hardly know what to do. I guess I had better sell him. You don't want to buy a good dog, do you?"

A Chance for Bismarck.

[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*]

An "International Dog Show" is what the people of Cincinnati propose to call their coming big bow-wow. Had it been an international hog show, we have an idea who would have made a good presiding officer.

Do You Hear This, Girls.

[*New Orleans Picayune.*]

It is not proper for a young man to call at the house of a young lady without having been invited to do so. Nor is it proper for him to make love to her without having first been invited, indirectly.

Gould's Charity.

[*Philadelphia Call.*]

"If I were to give a dime to charity where dollars are demanded," says Jay Gould, "I would be bankrupt within a year." This explains why Gould never gives a dime to charity.

Quench Vesuvius With a Squirt Gun.

[*Williamsport Breakfast Table.*]

An Omaha pastor is trying to put a stop to Sunday night courting. He might as well try to comb out the snarled mane of the raving ocean with a fine tooth comb.

Not on a Hunt This Year.

[*Globe-Democrat.*]

It is worthy of remark that the Presidency is not seeking anybody this year with half the zeal that several people are seeking the Presidency.

The Eternal Years Are Hers.

[*Indianapolis Sentinel.*]

In the bright lexicon of the Democracy there is no such word as surrender.

The Trouble Explained.

[*Philadelphia Item.*]

Better fence in Manitoba to keep off another blizzard.

Abnormal Spinal Elasticity.

[*New York Morning Journal.*]

The backbone of winter must be made of rubber.

[*Written for the Courier-Journal.*]

BACHELOR CRITIC.

An Hour With the Bluff Critic of the Great American Publishing House.

ART AND WOMEN.

The ideas of bachelors seem to have special weight, and we confess to having a certain reverence for those unmarried women called "old maids." An uninspired writer tells us that, once upon a time, a man applied for a season ticket to Saint Peter at the "Gates Ajar," and could not produce satisfactory credentials of having been through Purgatory. Another party applied, who confessed that he had not been purged of sin in the proper way, but, he remarked, "I have been married." The Saint-keeper at once threw the gate open, saying with a bow and smile of sympathy, "That is just the same; so have I." The aggrieved party outside exclaimed, "Why, I have been married twice!" "Then go to Hades," said St. Peter, "for Paradise is no place for fools."

The world seems in sympathy with the celestial custodian on this line, and "The Reveries of a Bachelor," by *Ike Marvel*, or Donald G. Mitchell, "The Bachelor of the Albany," and "Bachelor Bluff," all brilliant and successful books, show that these men stand as high on earth as, by a certain text in the Book of Revelation, they seem to do in Heaven. The great Catholic church makes bachelorhood an essential qualification for its ministry, and boys who do nicely at college are given a sheepskin with their names glorified as Bachelors of Arts. It is not so necessary for women, although some schools give it, for every girl is born a *Mistress of Arts*. Having said so much, it may be as well to quote on the other side the words of Boyle: "He that said it was not good for man to be alone, placed the *celibate* among the inferior orders of perfection"—for Oliver Bell Bunce, the famous critic of the house of D. Appleton & Co. (Bachelor Bluff), is a married man, with a beautiful cultured wife, and a son and daughter, or possibly more since we knew him, that any man might be proud of. Having been his editorial associate in 1869, many of the words following entered into personal conversations. The "Bachelor" sees so clearly, and has such a womanly sort of intuition, that one needs be either a good listener or a very brilliant person to be entirely at ease with him. In this he resembles the late Judge T. W. Thomas, of Georgia, who saw truth so clearly that he never could understand how one could differ with him and be honest. John R. Thompson, of Virginia, the successor, and for a time the associate, of Edgar Allan Poe in the old *Messenger*, and who died while literary editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, with W. C. Bryant, was another of the keen critics who saw at a glance what dull people do not always see when the thing is explained to them. Poe himself had the gift of instant insight, and his collected writings on contemporary authors will rank in among his chief productions, in the day that critics discover what he knew; that his prose poem *Eureka* is worth a ton of *Bells* and an aviary of *Ravens*. Our "Bachelor" is not used to being kept waiting, and says, as we sit opposite and lift the fragile tea-cup of china two centuries old, "Remember that Truth commonly goes in russet and Error in purple." We reply, that as he is being reported, he must remember how difficult it is to get a compositor to see that an attribute personified becomes capitalized like a proper name, and adds: "Is that opinion to be put down without the inverted commas, or as borrowed?" He answers: "I have borrowed from everything and everywhere, to the best of my ability. * * He is richest in this world who borrows most." We put in what lawyers call a "leading question," about the capacity of people to borrow, which is a better expression than *learn*. He flushes a little, as very earnest men do, and answers: "Whether a man learns or not, sir, depends upon the sensitiveness of the chemical plate, called his brain." He adds in a sort of sub growl: "There are people who begin by knowing nothing, and go on accumulating ignorance to the end of their days."

That black tea, taken from the egg-shell porcelain, is delicious, and while he refills the cup we venture to tell the story of the university man who boasted of having been through two colleges. His listener remarked: "That reminds me of a young calf I once had that sucked two cows." "And what of that, sir?' demanded the collegiate. "Nothing of that, save that it was a great *calf*," was the calm reply.

The Bachelor does not take kindly to interpolations and says grimly: "The victim had his remedy in such a simple question as, 'Was it not your *mother* who had the calf?' He adds: 'What are opinions'—calf or no calf—'but imperfect knowledge? We do not have opinions about the multiplication table or the equinoxes. An opinion is simply the angle of reflection, or the facet which one's individuality presents to a subject, measuring not the whole nor many parts of it, but the dimensions of the reflecting surface. It is something perhaps if the reflection within its limits is a true one." Not feeling quite sure of the size of our "facet" then reflecting the "Bachelor," or rather of his opinion of its size, we, to change the tense from the present, asked him if, in going out to breakfast, his preference was for the married or the unmarried.

He leaned a little back, with that precious tea cup poised on two fingers, and began a verbal picture as if he saw it all in the witching tea leaves at the bottom of his cup. The true æsthetic does not *strain* his tea. He said: "It was only three weeks ago that I accepted an invitation from my friend Appleby. Appleby is married. He has a wife. Most married men have, you say, but Appleby's wife makes him many times married. * * I shall not soon forget the first morning that I entered Appleby's breakfast room. It faced the north. Then it was warmed economically by stray heat coaxed away from the kitchen range and persuaded to diffuse itself within this circle of domestic bliss—which it ordinarily failed to do. A breakfast room not cheered in winter by a bright blaze is unworthy to sanctuary the domestic virtues. This was not all. Appleby's breakfast room was hung with varnished paper, and was furnished with chairs and buffet of oak. Upon the walls were a few black, old-fashioned prints, gloomy in wooden frames. The floor was covered with an oak-colored carpet, because that cheerless color does not show the crumbs. The window-curtains were—there were no window-curtains. The room was adorned in this particular with buff shades. This was Appleby's breakfast-room, all garnished and beautified in the fine spirit and under the perfect domination of 'domestic bliss.' To this breakfast-room came Mrs. Appleby in an old shawl and curl papers, and several young Applebys, all in tumult and snarling disorder. In this cheerless room, half-lighted, dull for want of cheerful tints in the furniture and for lack of a blaze on the hearth—arranged purposely for a hurried and comfortless matutinal meal—the 'domestic bliss' of the Applebys showed itself in an hundred irritabilities."

We do not write down all the "Bachelor" says, good as it is, but wait, with pencil and note-book hid behind the silver tea-urn, for him to see another picture in the tea-leaves of his wizard-divining cup. He needs no pushing, now that he is on his hobby, and presently the second picture begins to grow like this: "It was only three days after that I went to breakfast with genial John Bunker. Jack is a whole-souled fellow, who knows when a thing is *recherche*, and who has the wit to appreciate a bit of bachelor felicity. He always breakfasts in his library—this being the name that his man James gives to his book-room—where he has a few books, a few pictures, and gathers all the little tasteful articles that he owns, such as a vase or two, a statuette, a rare print, a bit of china; all of which he tones up with warm upholstery. I, for my part, like to eat in my best apartment; to partake of my meals under the pleasantest and most enlivening conditions. Eating and drinking is, with me, a fine art. That 'good digestion may wait on appetite, and health on both,' I put my mind in its sweetest, calmest, most contented mood by means of all of the agreeable surrounds that I can command. Hence I looked around Jack Bunker's cozy apartment, *tasting* all the points. In the low, polished grate there was a blaze from bituminous coal. The shining coffee-pot stood on a brass pendant, and from it issued low, murmuring music and delicious odors. The fire light was glancing up on the picture frames and gilt backs of the books, and the warm tinted walls and the ceiling, on drapery that fell over the doorway, and that partly shut out, partly let in at the windows the bright glances of the morning sun. Then, the brilliant white cloth on the table, the easy chairs for host and guest, a new picture only sent home the day before, standing on an easel near, and the morning paper warming by the fire—well, it was a pleasant picture." So it was, for the "Bachelor" saw just such another room, reflected in the mirror of the porcelain in his hand, and in the tea-urn and its few silver adjuncts. As a "leader," we quoted from his friend, Mr. Carriway, who has "a weakness for sentiment:" "But think of some beautiful creature sitting by the side of the urn, serving your coffee, praising (*not* applauding, interposed the 'Bachelor') the pictures, listening appreciatively as you read a bit of news from the morning journal, *perhaps*, with her hand in yours or with her dainty feet on the fender' ('why say *or*,' said the Bachelor, 'it may be both') chatting with you softly but joyously over many pleasant themes."

The "Bachelor" said: "It must be admitted that is a pleasant picture, but what if the 'lovely woman' comes down to the breakfast-room frouzy and fierce? What if she appears in dressing-gown and hair brushed, not combed? What if she has a chronic fondness for *deshabille?* How if she prove one of those whose nerves never get calm or in accord until after the morning has passed? If I open the door to a 'lovely woman,' there is no telling what Pandora's box I shall uncover. It is a conviction of mine that perfectly refined domestic comfort is understood by men only." We reply with one word, "Heresy." He answers: "Women are not personally selfish enough to be fastidious in these things. * * They have a cheerless and aggressive neatness—moral and inflammatory, rather than luxurious and artistic. Women are rarely epicurians."

We were aware of not making a verbatim report in our short-hand notes behind the tea-urn, and the pencil paused in our interest as he told how woman prefers dress and Vanity Fair to intellectual repose. He argued that he was not a heretic, but a teacher, and that when women understood that, as society goes, domestic comfort is not a necessary consequence of marriage, they will go to work to make it so. He said that, with rare egotism, they scorn the idea of men being able to have anything orderly, neat or tasteful about them, without women to supply the conditions. He quoted history to show that domesticity in women, where it has existed, is, as in the Orient, often enforced. He concluded by a twin picture of the two ideas of the Lares and Penates. "I am wearied," says the husband; "let me sit by the fire and dream and rest." "I am wearied," says the wife; "let me visit my friends, or go to the opera or concert to be refreshed."

We, silent in horror, listened while he said that women prefer a hole in a wall, the hot-air register, to fire-light, and will shiver all day if the almanac does not say it is the season to make fires. Some are unconquerably untidy, and the tidy ones make a tempest of their neatness. The æsthetic ladies, instead of making home lovely, create a museum, in which to move is to knock over a toy or a gim-crack. The last word is not his.

Again, as a leader, we uttered one word, "Poetry." He answered that the function of poetry is not thought, but emotion, and disagreed with the couplet of Keats, as applied to poetry:

"It should be a friend
To soothe the cares and lift the thoughts of man."

He says that few, unacquainted with the application, would name poetry as this "friend," but thinks more would name music or religion. He quoted from the *Princess* of Tennyson:

"Out we paced,
I first, and following through the porch that rang
All round with laurel, issued in a court
Compact of lucid marbles," etc.,

and showed how, deprived of the rhythmic form and melody of measure, the thought would be mere prose.

He wanted to give me his ideal of a house, and of feminine tact, but I sugessted "Art," and the ideal school of Dore, that would do away with the realistic. I had in my mind the Carl C. Brenner *Autumn* picture, which is just a group of beeches in a Kentucky lowland in the fall, with a warm atmosphere and a few fallen leaves on the mirror face of a pool,—the water tinged with autumn—simple nature. He did not give us time to mention our favorite, but said: "For my part, I haven't the slightest objection to people seeing visions, but prefer that they should begin by seeing facts. The sculptor who translates all of the thousand expressions that exist in the human figure, will rival the great Phidias. The landscapist who possesses himself with all the facts of nature will outdo all of his competitors. I point again to my group of trees—who will come and paint them? Not feebly and vaguely, but to reproduce them in all their glory—who will do it? You would find a hundred idealists to one with perceptions and hand true enough for the task. Idealism is, in fact, the cheapest thing in the world. So far from its being that which cultured people only can comprehend, as critics say, it is distinctly the thing that the crude, untrained public admire."

As I crumpled up my notes that were so imperfect in their transcript of his quick, nervous speech, I ventured to say: "How would it do to make your opinions into a text-book for the common schools?"

His wife and daughter came in just then—certainly not what he objected to in women, and he took his wife's hand with that courtly, chivalrous touch of the old school that is so beautiful, and said, as he turned the facet of a splendid diamond toward me: "This reflects light very perfectly, but not largely. How many school-girl minds would be so true?" That expression he has never written. C.

Stupid But Rich.

[*Gath on Vanderbilt.*]

He has no imagination at all; he almost takes the fancy out of one of his paintings by standing before it. His nature is Holland Dutch, more fond of an interior scene with pipes and beer and cattle than of all the effects of Turner or the restorations of Gerome.

Just Give Him Time.

[*Philadelphia Times.*]

A point in Mr. Blaine's favor—he isn't sowing sectional tares in the public wheat.

LONDON'S OUTCAST.

"Th Bitter Cry" That Made the People of England's Capital Open Their Hearts and Purses to the Poor.

"HIS BLUE-EYED DARLING."

[*Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.*]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—It has been the fashion this winter to show a kindly regard for the poor. In the autumn a bombshell burst over the country in the shape of a small pamphlet, entitled "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London." Such an opening of eyes and emptying of purses as followed this nation never witnessed before. In the work of relief the initiative seems to have been set by a kind Providence, for such mild weather has not been known in sixty years. A marked feature of the epidemic was the universal impulse of all classes to go and see for themselves. None doubted the correctness of the revelations made in the pamphlet, yet every one was anxious to verify them by personal observation. Contrary to their custom, a spirit of enterprise was exhibited by even the newspapers, representatives of these being sent on daily and nightly visits to the haunts of vice and misery, and the sickening details being spread before the public the day following, with such regularity and realism that we seemed for a time to be living in the same squalid rooms as the poor and to breathe the putrid atmosphere surrounding them.

The results of these explorations were satisfactory on the whole; but in individual cases serious trouble ensued. One reporter got the small-pox, another got his head punched, and another, who had undertaken to impersonate a vagrant, was taken to the lock-up. But the press, though a leader in this movement, was far from having a monopoly of it, for the clergy, the aristocracy, and even the Government, took it up. When Sir Charles Dilke, a member of the Cabinet, started out to make the rounds, the climax was supposed to have been reached. This, however, was not so, for within the last week Royalty itself has entered the field. The other day, accompanied by a couple of friends, no less a personage than the Prince of Wales made a visit of inspection. He was *in cog.*, of course, but his features are so well known in London that it was impossible for him to escape recognition; and rumor hath it that in some of the abodes visited the conversation between the wretched inmates and the one whom they knew to be heir to the throne was exceedingly touching—so much so that the Prince was visibly affected. But, be this as it may, there can be no doubt that his tour in the slums has made him

A SADDER AND WISER MAN,

nor that it has added greatly to his popularity. Doubtless we shall hear soon that other members of the Queen's family have followed in the Prince's footsteps, and if only the old lady herself would take a trot around, spending a little more time in acts of practical benevolence among the starving thousands of London, and a little less in attending weddings and christenings in low life among her "beloved Highlanders," the climax would indeed be reached, with results, too, no less satisfactory to the Queen's own health and spirits than to the parties benefited and the general cause of active philanthropy.

But the Queen, whatever her personal defects, is certainly blessed with an active and useful set of children. It may be justly charged that they gobble up some of the best positions in the public service, but it can not be alleged that, after having secured these fat places, they loll around on purple and leave others to do the work. It is nothing for the Duke of Connaught to spend two years of exile at a military post in India? Does Edinburgh make no sacrifice when he cruises in foreign seas for months at a time, while his wife revels in the gayeties of the London season and makes almost nightly visits to the theater? How much the Prince of Wales is doing everybody knows. Practically the Sovereign, and with all his mother's work on his hands, he still finds time to respond to the calls of sweet charity and has just shown himself ready, not only to patronize the poor, but to even visit them, and offer in person both sympathy and help. The Duke of Albany is likewise busy. This fourth son of Her Majesty is the special friend of temperance societies. He is credited with being personally a total abstainer, and in a recent speech is reported to have said that drink was "the worst enemy England had to fear." Strong words these for a British Prince—too strong, one man felt, evidently, for a couple of weeks afterward this miscreant flung the contents of a pot of beer at the Prince's head. But His Royal Highness, it is to be hoped, will not be turned from his chosen course by a little affair like this. Any one, be he Prince or peasant, who advocates temperance in England is sure to find that he has an uphill task and must expect to be treated with indignity. This cause, however, is moving on, and with royalty in the lead we may expect to find

ITS FUTURE PROGRESS

greatly accelerated.

The breach of promise case in which Miss Finney, better known as Miss Fortescue, late of the Savoy Theater, will seek to obtain $250,000 from Lord Garmoyle, grows in interest from day to day, and when it finally comes up for trial will no doubt attract widespread attention in both countries. The circumstances are altogether exceptional. When the heir to an earldom became engaged to a popular and beautiful actress, it was inevitable that the affair would become a subject of newspaper gossip, and that the movements of the parties would be closely watched by the sensation-loving public. To such an extent has this been done in the present instance, that really the romantic courtship has been carried on under the gaze of all London, every incident having been proclaimed as from the housetops. The general public, however, looked upon the match with approval. In choosing a bride without regard to her rank, and in defiance of social prejudice, Lord Garmoyle made himself, for the time, quite a hero, while the fortunate lady, who was regarded as having made such a good catch, was no more envied by her sisters of the stage than she was admired and lauded by the outside world. It was supposed to be a genuine love affair, and when all the facts came to be known it was found that there was not such a wide divergence as appeared at first in the social status of the couple. In personal character, Miss Fortescue turned out to be the pink of perfection—a very important point as things go in this queer world, though we have not heard how Lord Garmoyle stands in this matter, and nobody seems to think it at all important to inquire. Cæsar's wife must be above suspicion, even though Cæsar himself be a rake. But the great difficulty was in the matter of descent and the relative station of the two lovers. When, however, it transpired that Miss Finney was the daughter of a highly respectable London tradesman, and when the public recollected that Garmoyle's father, Earl Cairns, was the son of a Belfast woolen merchant, and that his elevation to the peerage was of recent date, and was due to his

SUCCESS AS A LAWYER,

it was felt that the pair, despite the apparent gulf between them, could come together after all on something like an equal footing. This was the outside view of the case—the view of the people; but the aristocracy looked at the affair differently. I am told that from the first publicity of the engagement Lord Garmoyle has been worried almost out of his life by appeals made to him from this class to break off the match, and rumor designates, as his chief tormentor, the Duke of Richmond. This gentleman, protesting against the marriage of a prospective Earl to a woman who, though virtuous, was held to be beneath him in rank, reminds one very much of Satan reproving sin. Those familiar with the history of Charles II., from whom the Richmonds received their title and estates, conferred under the most disgraceful circumstances, will know at once what is meant, and a word to the wise will be sufficient.

The opposition of the intended bridegroom's father was more natural and justifiable. Being a strictly religious man, the most devout, perhaps, of all the English peers, constantly in demand as Chairman of all the great church meetings, he would, of course, base his chief objection to the match on the ground of his conscientious scruples against the stage. In reporting Earl Cairns as having said that he looked upon all theatrical people as so much "dirt," Lord Garmoyle has probably been guilty of gross exaggeration. But it is an open secret that this gentleman does not patronize the playhouse, and that he believes the theater to be exerting a baneful influence. For the father, consequently, some allowance can be made. Many, indeed, will feel real sympathy for him. But nothing can justify the interference of other peers, nor can anything extenuate the base conduct of the recreant lover. Even those who share the feelings of Earl Cairns toward the stage must still admit that to make a plaything of a virtuous girl, and then heartlessly cast her off simply because she belongs to the theatrical profession, is an act which deserves at once the severest reprobation and the very heaviest penalties. If anything could add to the ignominy of Lord Garmoyle's course, it would be the pusillanimous letter he wrote breaking off the engagement, in which, it is said, he expressed regret at having to part with his

"BLUE-EYED DARLING,"

and wound up by asking her to name her solicitor. In dealing with defendants in cases of this kind, English juries are proverbially severe, and it is expected that in this instance they will be unusually so. Miss Fortescue, however, will hardly get all she asks. But she need not repine over her financial prospects, for, to a great personal beauty, she now adds a world-wide notoriety, not at all discreditable to her; and though she is not an actress of the first rank, her services are already in great demand by enterprising managers, and it may be safely predicted that when she returns to the stage she will not only receive an ovation, but will reap a golden harvest.

It must not be thought that the attitude of Earl Cairns, as set forth of above, represents the feelings toward the stage of the generality of church people over here. His case is quite an exception, for most of the members of that body go to the play with as few scruples as they go to their prayers, and there is no end of theater-goers even among the clergy. It is not long since Canon Shuttleworth followed Mr. Harris, of Drury Lane, in delivering an address from the stage of that theater just before the final act in "Cinderella," and in to-day's paper the indefatigable manager of that house announces a special matinee for the families of poor curates, inviting not only these, but all other impecunious ministers to bring their households to the performance free of charge. This will seem like something of a novelty to Americans, and the strangest thing about it is that Mr. Harris claims to have taken this course in response to appeals made to him by the clergy themselves. Many doubtless will think, with the writer, that this is carrying the clergyman's free-pass business a little too far.

The old Blandford-Aylesford scandal is up in the courts again. This case has been a running sore of corruption for several years. It first broke out when Lady Aylesford and Blandford (now the Duke of Marlborough) eloped together. Later on came the sickening details of the Marchioness of Blandford's successful divorce. Other developments have been the separation of Lord and Lady Aylesford (neither being able to get a divorce), and the passage of a bill through the House of Lords to prevent her Ladyship's illegitimate son from succeeding to her husband's title. It is said that, when Blandford tired of his mistress, he settled matters with a pension of $2,500 a year, and the Earl of Aylesford got rid of her at the same price. This, with her private fortune, has enabled the frail lady to get along tolerably well. But her husband, it appears, has recently stopped payment. This last freak forms the ground of the lawsuit, which commenced on Tuesday, Lady Aylesford suing, through her trustee, for the arrears. The defense is that one of the conditions of the settlement was that the Countess should in no way "molest" the Earl by her subsequent conduct, and that this condition has been broken, the lady having, it is alleged, committed adultery "with persons known and unknown." It is further alleged that her child, which she admits to be the son of the Duke of Marlborough, is habitually called by the name of Lord Guernsey, a name which is the exclusive property of the prospective Earl of Aylesford. These circumstances, it is contended, constitute legal "molestation," and render void the Earl's arrangement for her support. Upon the question of whether simple adultery can be considered "molestation," the Judge has already ruled in the negative. But upon the peculiarly aggravating circumstances of the case he reserves judgment to an adjourned session, when, it is expected, the wayward Countess and the amorous Duke will be called to testify. H. T.

The Society Girl.

When the work of building a tower on the plain of Shinar, whose top might reach the heavens, ended in failure and confusion, may we not guess that the first astounded grumbler that found tongue to speak threw the whole blame upon the women? asks C. D. F. in the New York *Evening Post.* And if this were so, then in all lands and in every language his successors have lived and spoken; and vain the hope that fire or flood, pestilence, war or famine, or any like disaster will rid the world of the entire kith and kin till the coming of the final conflagration. And even then may we not imagine that some blazing, fiery taunt from the "last man" of the race will gleam forth on the scroll of the dissolving heavens! A very recent arraignment of the "society girl," quoted from the old and well-worn catalogue of her sins by a writer in one of our city journals, presents her as passing a butterfly existence in balls, routs and other fashionable dissipations—net-spreading and without one serious thought or act in life—a vain, empty-headed nonentity, and so on to the end of a chapter with which we are all quite too familiar. The fault with all such pictures as these is that they are grievous caricatures or solitary and exceptional specimens which an honest and unprejudiced analysis would reject as a truthful and intelligent description of a whole class—the class in this instance being the "society girls" of our country. It is to be hoped that the lines of life of this sprightly but sarcastic and misleading critic will yet be cast in scenes and places where a different type of American girl—the real representative of the young womanhood of our country—shall pass before and impress his vision. For the land abounds with girls in society and out of it, whom Providence has blessed with beauty, good sense and the attributes of earnestness and high endeavor, which should save the sex, as it does not, from the shafts of ridicule and ignorance. Thousands of these girls, who may, if they will, live lives of listless ease and luxury, are nevertheless accustomed to walk their five or seven miles a day, wield a steady oar in boating, make their own dresses for home or party wear, make cake, puddings, pies and bread, while making sunshine in their homes; and this class is neither degenerating nor decreasing in number. The anathemas will continue; yet, all the same, the derided "society girl" will continue to robe herself in gay attire, wear ribbons, laces and such toilets as suits her whim or fancy, without loss of either conscience or self-respect, and go on enjoying life as best she may till time ends all.

"Nell Gwynne" a Plagiarism.

[*Pall Mall Budget.*]

"The critics," writes a correspondent, "do not appear to have discovered that Mr. H. B. Farnie's 'Nell Gwynne' is nothing more nor less than the coolest plagiarism of a musical comedy known to old play-goers as 'Rochester; or, King Charles II.'s Merry Days,' by W. J. Moncrieff, played respectively at the Olympic and Adelphi Theaters, with Elliston and Wrench as the hero. The *Weasel* of Mr. Arthur Roberts is the *Starvimouse* of Keeley and Buckingham. The *Beadle* of Lionel Brough is the *Amen Squeak* of Henderson and John Reeve. Mr. Farnie even condescends to borrow the 'counterfeit-rat-catcher.' This once famous comedy or farce, said by the critics of its day to be 'one unsophisticated broad grin,' has been duly spoiled by providing four characters for *Miss St. John*, instead of retaining the original *Countess of Lovelaugh* and *Lady Gay*, who made the plot perfectly clear. 'Rochester' should not have been forgotten, because it has a certain historical interest."

The New Russian Uniform.

[*Pall Mall Gazette.*]

A new part in the equipment of a Russian soldier is a military handkerchief, designed by a Russian officer, which has a border representing the most lively battle scenes, with a full description of each picture, while from the middle the soldier may take a lesson in the mechanism of all kinds of rifles and guns, of which clear and accurate drawings and minute explanations are given.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Notes and Comments on a Gathering in Louisiana, the Most Intelligent Part of Which Was Composed of Colored Men.

LOUISIANA THE NEGRO'S HOME.

[*Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The Louisiana State Republican Convention, which has just concluded its labors in this city, and the result of which has already been announced by telegraph, possessed numerous features of interest, the most striking of which was the large proportion of colored men—about 90 or 95 per cent. I use the indefinite expression, "about 90 or 95 per cent.," because the composition demands it. The color rose gradually from crow black to magnolia white, and reminded one of what the poet said about the Darwinian theory—

"It is hard to tell
When man became man—
Where the monkey type ceased
And the human began."

So, in this convention, it was hard to tell where the colored type ceased and the white began. The percentage of colored men was about the same among the 178 delegates as it was among the 800 or 1,000 composing the whole body of attendants. The weight of intelligence was obviously on the side of the colored men, and that regardless of numbers, for should the entire number of whites be compared with an equal number of their colored friends, selected from the most intelligent, the balance in favor of the latter would be clearly apparent. But notwithstanding this, the honors of the convention were equally divided, except in the make-up of the State ticket, where the colored man was not accorded an even divide, three-fourths of the places on the ticket being given to white men. But greater unfairness than this was demonstrated in the

DISTRIBUTION OF HONORS

between the custom-house officials and those who do not hold offices in that institution. The temporary Chairman, temporary Secretary, permanent Chairman, permanent Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, three of the four delegates from the State-at-large, and other officers and appointees of the convention, were Custom-house officials. The truth is, that the Custom-house fellows set themselves up as the backbone of the Republican party in Louisiana; but they do not always carry their point. In the convention they opposed the nomination of a State ticket, but a ticket was nominated, and with considerable enthusiasm. Several Republicans said to me that the Custom-house officials had good reasons for opposing a State ticket, since a set of men who would thus put themselves up to be slaughtered by the Democrats might find grace in the eyes of the President and be rewarded by displacing some officer in the Custom-house.

But, after all, the delegates to the National Convention at Chicago went uninstructed, for otherwise, should some man other than the one receiving the indorsement of the convention be nominated and elected President, a series of decapitations in the Custom-house would certainly follow. The Custom-house doubtless has great weight. One of the grandest buildings in the world, with numerous high-salaried officers and $14,000,000 in the vault, has of necessity a crushing weight.

The convention was not unanimous on several other points. A resolution to boom Senator Logan was killed, and one to favor Mr. Arthur met the same fate, although his Administration was indorsed. L. A. Martinet, a custom-house official and editor of the *Louisiana Standard*, offered a resolution asking the removal of one D. A. Nevin, who holds the position of Special Customs Inspector, or something of that kind, and the speech of Martinet in offering the resolution was warmly applauded, but the committee to which it was referred smothered it in its infancy. Nevin was the man who caused Arthur's removal from the Port of New York. Martinet's father was a Frenchman and his mother

A COLORED WOMAN.

He wields a free lance, and pitches into the Administration whenever he feels so inclined. He sided with Nichols, although he held a Government office, and Hayes chopped off his official head. He was reinstated under the next Administration, but this time wanted an instruction for Arthur and appeared to again risk the consequences. He addressed the Chair something like sixty times during the Convention.

While the report of the Committee on State Ticket was under discussion, the Hon. David Young, ex-State Senator from Concordia parish, offered a substitute for the ticket, in which he nominated Hon. Mr. McEnery and others of the Democratic ticket as a people's ticket. This created a tornado of excitement, but Young and his friends held their own for some time before the convention downed them. Young is a full-blooded colored man.

There was some trouble over parish representation, and several delegates, one of them a white man, who openly made the announcement, said they would not support the ticket as nominated.

Mr. Stevenson, the nominee for Governor, is a rich planter, about 65 years old, and is a poor speaker. He accepted the nomination with a few words, announcing that his policy, if elected, should be the

"SUCCESS OF LOUISIANA."

It is the unanimous opinion of the Democrats, backed by many Republicans, that Mr. Stevenson stands no more chance of election than a one-legged man of winning a foot race.

The convention was called to order by Gen. A. S. Badger, in Odd Fellows' Hall, a spacious and elegant building, in which the Nichols government was formed in the contest with Packard. Gen. Badger is too well known for comment here, and I might say the same of Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, the permanent Chairman. Kellogg is, I presume, becoming prematurely old, for one of the delegates, named Vance, a clerical looking man from the parish of Orleans, in making a bloody-shirt speeech on the motion to table Young's McEnery resolution, referred to Kellogg's "silvery hair and broken constitution, the result of intolerable Democratic rule."

When this motion was made, a delegate asked the Chair to have "that motion made magnanimous all down the line." It was further along that another delegate said: "Mr. Chairman, I is riz to a p'int of inflamation."

Rev. Jackson, of the Free Mission Baptist Church, colored, opened the convention with prayer, and it was ably done.

Hon. A. J. Dumont, of this city, the temporary chairman, is an accomplished man. His father was a surgeon in the French army, and his mother a colored woman of Virginia. He speaks the French and Spanish languages grammatically and fluently, and has a conversational knowledge of Italian and one or two other languages. He was a lieutenant of cavalry under Maximilian, and while bearing orders from that ill-fated General to Gen. Mejia, was captured by the Mexicans. He swallowed the dispatches; and escaped after some months of confinement. He was Chairman of the Packard Campaign Committee, and was the last to desert that Government. He has for seven years been Chairman of the

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Col. Wm. Viggers, the Secretary, was Secretary of the first Republican meeting ever held in Louisiana, which was convened under the rule of Gen. Benj. F. Butler, in 1862, and has been Secretary of every Republican convention since the organization in 1867, with only one exception. He is a rotund octoroon of much urbanity.

Capt. Joe Lawler, the Sergeant-at-arms, is a native of Ireland, and served four years as Captain of a Connecticut company in the Federal army. Subsequently he returned to Ireland, was arrested as a Fenian and kept in solitary confinement in Kilmainham jail, Dublin, for more than a year. He was at last released upon condition that he would abandon the country, which he did, coming again to the United States; but again returned to Ireland, and was again arrested and imprisoned. Upon being released he sailed for America once more. He has had many other adventures, his life reading like a romance.

The distinguished P. B. S. Pinchback was of course present, and made Chairman of the Committee on Organization. He was elected first Vice President and one of the four delegates from the State at large to the Chicago Convention, Kellogg, Dumont and Badger being the other three. Pinchback was opposed to the nomination of the State ticket. He was perhaps the best speaker in the convention. He is a fine-looking man, though turning prematurely gray.

As is usual in all deliberative bodies, a few men did the talking. Besides those already mentioned, were State Senator Demas, Hon. T. T. Allain, Senator Blount and Rev. Haynes, all colored. Demas is a jet black, and Allain is a mulatto. They observed great dignity while addressing the convention, and evinced thorough familiarity with parliamentary tactics, and usually

CARRIED THEIR POINTS.

Upon the floor were ex-Gov. Mike Kahn, Sub-Treasurer Herwig, Hon. George Drury, Hon. Louis J. Souer, Postmaster Merchant, Hon. L. A. Bently, District Attorney Leonard, Col. Jolly, United States Comer Jones and others, all white. Also Surveyor General Lewis, Hon. Oliver Pierce Landry, Hon. Thomas Cage, Hon. John Webre, Hon. John Cayolle, Hon. Jordan Stuart, Hon. William Harper, ex-Lieut. Gov. C. C. Antoine and Col. W. B. Smith, all colored; and also F. W. Liggins, editor of the St. Mary *Herald*, and Chairman of the "sugar delegation" sent to Washington, and Philip Joseph, editor of the Mobile *Herald*, colored. It would seem from the above list that the colored men have all along had some of the honors of the country.

The best-dressed man in the house was Charles A. Roxborough, Deputy Collector of Customs, a native of Louisville, and perhaps the youngest colored delegate in the convention.

The brightest young colored man in the convention was John L. Minor, a native of Louisville, clerk in the office of Collector of Customs, and an editor of the *Standard*. His father was once a porter on the packets between Louisville and Cincinnati, and was in the horrible collision at Madison, Ind.; but was subsequently appointed a Professor in Alcorn University, Mississippi, and finally made Assistant Secretary of State.

The convention worked slowly, and was two days and nights in session. At times there was

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT,

and frequently from five to ten delegates desired to address the Chair at the same moment.

Warmoth, the unenviable, was appointed a delegate from his parish, but failed to attend.

Col. James Lewis, above mentioned, is one of the most prominent colored men in the South. He raised the first regiment of colored troops that entered the Federal army; was the first colored man appointed by the Government to a civil position in Louisiana, being made Inspector of Custom, and subsequently held the offices of Sergeant of Metropolitan Police, Captain of Police, Colonel of Militia, Administrator of Police, salary $6,000 per year; Administrator of Public Improvements, Naval Officer of the Port of New Orleans, and Surveyor General.

It is perfectly clear to the most casual observer that the colored man's home is in Louisiana. Here he flourishes to the most sublime height. TIP.

TWO VIEWS.

Communications from Citizens Relative to the Next Exposition.

[*To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.*]

MARCH 8, 1884.—I have been very much surprised to note the apparent apathy with which the business men of Louisville regard the efforts of the public-spirited parties who are endeavoring to make the coming Exposition a success.

Having been absent from this, my native, city for the last ten years, perhaps I am better able to judge the many changes time has wrought in this garden city.

The rapid growth of some portions of the city is astonishing, and in all my travels I have not seen a city more desirable in every respect for residence than Louisville. But I am sorry to have to say that I have been astonished that many elements of old fogyism still exist, which are more forcibly brought to the notice of strangers than to old residents.

Louisville has advantages of location that many cities striving for supremacy would be proud of, and would grasp with eagerness the magnificent opportunities which seem to be cast aside here. In this age of progress cities, like individuals, must keep abreast of the times, and, failing to take advantage of all opportunities to enhance their prosperity, they will be pushed to the wall by more wide-awake rivals. It won't do to stand still and depend on prestige, or wait for outsiders to build her business up of their own volition. Every business man in Louisville has a direct and lively interest in this expected Exposition, or should have. It can be safely estimated that every person who is brought to Louisville to see an exposition of this nature leaves $50 in the city. In the course of the season at least 100,000 visitors will come, if sufficient inducements are offered. They will leave $5,000,000 in Louisville. The committee is asking for the insignificant sum of $200,000 in order to make sufficient arrangements to attract this crowd to the city. And the business men should remember that this is to be a peculiar season. The two great parties are to hold their conventions in Chicago this summer. Louisville, in view of this fact, should so arrange matters that almost any one who visited Chicago as a delegate or looker-on would be attracted toward this city by the fine character of her exhibits.

This summer will be one of action, and many will be on the move. In speaking of Louisville I mean her business men, and it won't do for them to stand idly with their hands in their pockets and expect to reap any benefit for the summer season. They will have to bring their hands up out of their pockets with the ready money in them and say to the committee, "God speed."

St. Louis jumps into the arena with a subscription of over half a million dollars. Cincinnati is doing her level best in this line. Even the far-off Western cities are donating large sums for their local shows.

San Francisco expends every year over $400,000 on her Mechanics' Fair, and has a permanent institution. The little city of Sacramento also expends large sums for her yearly fair.

All the large cities in the United States have fine parks and drives. What has Louisville? In other States all the citizens take pride in their metropolis.

The Mecca of Ohio is Cincinnati; of Illinois, Chicago; of Missouri, St. Louis; of Louisiana, New Orleans; of California, San Francisco; of Texas, San Antonio, and *ad libitum;* but in Kentucky, where! oh, where is the sacred spot toward which the pilgrim's gaze is fixed? Louisville should be the place. But is she?

The city of Galveston, Texas, is a plucky little city, being so very tenacious of her rights and so zealous in her desire to have Texans spend their money at home that she gets up a "Mardi Gras" carnival of her own and thus keeps many away from New Orleans. Louisville must keep pace with the spirit of the age we live in if she wants to be in the front rank. It won't do to go in spurts. Achieve a grand success and expire in the effort. No. She must realize that in adjacent cities she has rivals, taking advantage of every false move and enjoying every discomfiture she has. The anticipated Exposition this season should excell the last, and should keep on increasing in interest each year until perfection is reached. Louisville's motto should be "Excelsior." J. G. C.

Louisville's Crisis.

[*To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.*]

But five short months remain before the time will have arrived when the Exposition, if we are to have one, must be ready for visitors. Every one, who is at all conversant with the management of large affairs, knows that this is an exceedingly limited period, and that not a day can now be lost without serious injury. The Directors and the small band of merchants, who were clear-headed enough to comprehend the importance of the enterprise from the start, have done all in their power, with the assistance of the press, to acquaint our community with the importance of prompt action and liberal support; circulars fully explaining every detail have been issued; strong and frequent personal solicitations have been made, and still the required sum has not been subscribed. Fifty thousand dollars are yet needed before the Directory can consider any of the subscriptions binding, and until that amount is forthcoming they can not, in justice to themselves and their trust, make a contract or solicit an exhibit.

Why there should be such backwardness on the part of our merchants, manufacturers, professional men and real-estate owners is beyond comprehension. Why they should fail to understand so simple a business proposition as is offered to them in this case is mortifying in the extreme.

Statistics have been published showing that whilst the trade of our city last fall was healthy and considerably larger than during the corresponding season of 1882, when crops were much larger and the country more prosperous, the volume of business of every other city in the Union, excepting St. Louis, for the same period showed a large decrease. This proves beyond controversy that our Exposition was of incalculable benefit, and that our citizens have never made an investment which has brought them such quick and ample return. The remarkable success which was achieved terrified our competitors, who, for years past have, with impunity, cried down Louisville, as a place unworthy of being considered a competitor, and has taught them to respect and fear us. Shall we now again yield to them and sink into our former lassitude and inertness? No, Louisville made a great stride forward to the lead last fall, and she must now maintain her onward course by the same spirit of progressiveness and enterprise or she will drop back far, far beyond the starting point. She can not possibly remain stationary, as her competitors, so badly routed last fall, will assume the aggressive if she displays weakness; she must move on or surrender.

Expositions will be held in all the cities that compete for our trade, and the people, in the sections tributary to Louisville, will be induced by "Exposition" rates to pass us by, unless we can, through the railroads centering here, give them equal advantages. Every one knows that this *can not and will not* be done unless we hold an Exposition.

I am confident that there is not a man in our community who would not protest with all the power there is in him against the tearing down of the magnificent buildings and the destruction of the valuable plant, if the question were submitted to him in this simple form. Yet this is precisely what will be done after the 15th of this month if the $50,000 needed are not subscribed. The $300,000 invested will be scattered to the winds, and with it will go our pride and our self-reliance. The spirit of co-operation will be broken, and many years will elapse before any public enterprise can again succeed. Is this, then, not a critical era in our city's history, and is it not the sacred duty of every one to support her while she is faltering, and that she will not be precipitated backward into the gulf of oblivion, but can move promptly forward and onward to abundant prosperity.

There is but little time left us, and we must not wait one upon the other, hoping against hope that the money can be raised without us. Every one must subscribe to the extent of his ability; every one should promptly determine how much he would rather give than allow the enterprise to fail, and should then subscribe that amount at once. Let us act in the present hour, and not wait until others, who are sacrificing their time for the cause, call on us again and again. Let us by good example teach our neighbors their duty and by that means help the cause, not only with our money, but with our moral support.

We must not endeavor to get out of this call as cheaply as possible, but must come forward with a liberal hand; we must look upon this as a business expense, just as we do upon our store rent, clerk hire, traveling expenses, or any item which in our opinion will add to our income in the impulse it will give to our trade. Nearly all subscriptions of $50 and $75, yes, even of $100 and $150, on Main and on Fourth streets, are ridiculous. They simply evidence a disposition to allow others to pay the fiddler whilst we dance. Refusals to subscribe are not even entitled to criticism; they should be a brand of shame. No one can conscientiously say that he has no interest in the Exposition, that it has not benefited him. That which helps the community at large prospers each individual. The employer and the employe, the landlord and the tenant, the banker and the depositor are all co-dependent, and the prosperity of the one surely helps the other. Then let us all resolve that we must act, and let us act promptly. Let us make good our determination that the magnificent buildings of our Exposition shall stand; that we will give them permanence by owning the ground upon which they stand, and that by this means we will enable the directory to still further advance the interests of our city, of our State and of the South. MERCHANT.

OLD HICKORY.

An Account of the Attempt to Kill President Jackson.

[*Chattanooga Democrat.*]

Andrew Jackson had many bitter enemies. Being naturally a man of violent temper, he had never learned to control himself, and in the discharge of his official duty he had been compelled to give great offense to many who honestly differed from him. His first veto of the bank bills and his prompt measures to put down nullification had inflamed the passion of his political opponents. Many said and believed that he was ruining the country, and he aggravated the feelings against him by his unyielding and imperious manner.

A Mr. Randolph, who had been a Lieutenant in the navy, and had been cashiered, attempted to pull President Jackson's nose publicly, and, report says, more than half succeeded. At least the President's face was covered with blood. His pride was wounded in this case, but there was no actual danger.

"Had I known," said Jackson, "that Randolph stood before me, I should have been prepared, and I could have defended myself. No villain ever escaped me before, and he would not had it not been for my confined position." [The President was seated in an arm-chair when attacked.]

Far more serious was the attempt made upon the President's life January 30, 1835. On that day the President and his Cabinet and both houses of Congress met in the hall of the House of Representatives to take part in the funeral ceremonies of a deceased member of Congress from South Carolina. As the President, near the head of the procession, was passing out from the rotunda of the Capitol and was about to enter the portico, a man stepped out of the crowd, and, standing not eight feet from the President, leveled a pistol at him and pulled the trigger. The cap missed fire. The man instantly drew a second pistol from under his cloak and again tried to shoot. But the second cap also missed fire. President Jackson rushed furiously at the assassin with uplifted cane, and would have felled him to the ground, but before he could reach the man Lieut. Gedny, of the navy, had knocked him down, and he was speedily secured. The prisoner, who was an English house-painter, named Lawrence Porter, explained his motive in words which apply with singular aptness to the case of the wretched Guiteau.

Hearing on all sides that the country had been ruined by the measures of Gen. Jackson, the project of assassinating him had fastened itself in his crazy mind. The physicians who examined him reported:

"He stated that, believing the President to be the source of all his difficulties, he was still fixed in his purpose to kill him, and, if his successor pursued the same course, to put him out of the way also."

Lawrence was placed in an asylum. The insinuations of the *Globe* that he was the agency of a conspiracy obtained no general confidence. But Jackson himself always insisted that abler minds than Lawrence's had instigated the assault. Miss Martineau, who witnessed the ceremonies and had a confused view of the exciting scene when the President was shot at, writes in her "Retrospect of Western Travel:"

"When I did go to the White House I took the briefest possible notice to the President of the 'insane attempt' of Lawrence, but the word aroused his ire. He protested in the presence of many strangers, that there was no insanity in the case. I was silent, of course. He protested that there was a plot, and that the man was a tool, and at last quoted the Attorney General as his authority. It was painful to hear a chief ruler publicly trying to persuade a foreigner that any of his constituents hated him to the death, and I took the liberty to change the subject."

Gen. Jackson, to his dying hour, suspected George Poindexter, of Mississippi, of having participated in the attempt to assassinate him, but few, if any, even of his own partisans, shared in this suspicion.

What Frightened the London Cops.

[*Washington Republican.*]

The package discovered by the London police at Paddington station was loaded with a block of dynamite, a time-clock exploding contrivance, and a copy of the New York *Sun.* The policemen stood the discovery of the dynamite and machine with equanimity, but fled howling with terror when the truculent-looking *Sun* was uncovered coiled up in the corner of the package.

Our Geography to Be Changed.

[*New York World.*]

Henry Irving's latest utterance about America is that he is much in love with the country, especially with Chicago, but that he thinks the distances from one point to another altogether too great, and his journeys have been long and tiresome. It is proposed to bring the cities closer together in time for his next American engagement.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pain in the Back.

Have you pain in small of the back? It is your kidneys. Wintersmith's Bucnu and Pareira Brava will relieve you.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma and threatening Coughs—Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to re-create where disease has destroyed. It also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

It is more economical to buy Durkee's Salad Dressing than it is to make a dressing. Besides this, it is made of better materials than you can buy at the stores. Everybody likes it. Try it.

Dr. Wintersmith's Liver Pills.—This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Doctor Wintersmith's Sugar-coated Liver Pills—causing neither nausea nor griping pains, as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day, most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons.

DEATHS.

SMITH—On the 8th inst., at 7:15 A. M., MOLLIE W., youngest daughter of Jane C. and the late J. B. Smith.

Funeral at 10 A. M. Monday, 10th inst., from residence of her uncle, Capt. Damon. Burial private.

SHOEMAKER—March 9, at 9 o'clock A. M., GEORGE, son of Louis and Tillie Shoemaker, aged 5 days.

SMITH—At 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, at the residence of her son-in-law, L. M. Flournoy, MRS. DANIEL SMITH, of Bright's disease, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral will take place at the Cathedral at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OBITUARY.

The death of Mrs. HENRIETTA PALMER SMITH, on the morning of the 6th instant, has created a profound impression. She had been in failing health for many months, and had been seriously ill for several weeks. It had been known for some time that perfect restoration was not to be expected, but her family and numerous friends continued to hope that she might be spared to them for a while longer. During the last two weeks of her life it became apparent that her spirit was struggling to disengage itself from its bodily tenement and was preparing to wing its flight into eternal light. The closing scenes of her earthly career were the crowning glory of a long, eventful and noble life. Born of distinguished family, she had in a high degree the feeling "noblesse oblige."

Called while quite young to assume the responsibilities and cares of a wife and mother, her strong character quickly developed and expanded. Courage, energy and unwavering fidelity to duty were its most marked features. It is but rarely one may witness such devotion to duty, such forgetfulness of self, as unconsciously blossomed out into her daily life. These noble qualities made her home beautiful and bound her family to her by ties of tenderest affection. Her friendship and strength governed all who came within the sphere of her influence, yet her sweetness of disposition and gentleness of manner were such that all yielded cheerful and loving obedience to her will. The religious element strongly predominated in her nature. From early youth she had been connected with one of the extremest sects, but failed to find in it a religious atmosphere congenial to her spirit. In searching for truth she became powerfully attracted by the beauty and glories of the Catholic faith, and, after prolonged and thorough instruction in its doctrines, she was received into the Catholic Church by the late Bishop Reynolds, of this diocese. From that day, now forty-four years ago, she was a most devoted and exemplary Catholic. Her beautiful faith lent a new charm to her young and vigorous life, by endowing it with higher and nobler motives, and imbuing it with greater spiritual force.

Devotion to her religion made her more than ever faithful to her engrossing duties as wife and mother. She possessed the remarkable gift of harmonizing duties which in many others appear to clash. The early morning hour usually found her at mass, no matter how cold or unpropitious the weather. She presided over her large house and numerous family with rare wisdom and zeal. The clergy never found more generous hospitality nor a warmer welcome than in her bright and happy home. She and her excellent husband were always foremost in every kind and charitable enterprise. The poor and unprotected, the unfortunate and oppressed were sure to find in her a sympathizing friend and an effective helper.

During her long and eventful life she had many sorrows and suffered much. At her husband's death she found herself obliged to assume the sole charge of the management of the estate and the education of a large family. The happy mother of 14 children, she was destined to endure the agony of following 10 of them to the grave. But in all her trials, in the deepest sorrows of her life, her spirit shone with purer light. She sought and found strength in God, and His hand sustained her. With tear-drenched eye and trembling lip, her heart all but broken, and her soul bowed to the very earth by her heavy burden, she could yet look up to heaven and say, "Father, thy will, not mine, be done."

Rigorously exacting with herself, she was ever lenient with the faults of others. She could find excuses for everyone's shortcomings save her own, yet none had less than she.

During her long and painful illness she never murmured or complained; no impatient word ever escaped her lips. When anxious friends expressed to her the hope of her recovery to health, she replied, "I have resigned myself to the will of God." When she perceived her children's grief at her approaching death she exclaimed, "My children, I am in the hand of God, and am satisfied; so must you also be."

She feared only to offend her God, and continued almost up to the last those religous practices which had filled her measure of happiness in youth, sustained her in the sorrows and weariness of old age and advanced her in the path of virtue and holiness.

Surrounded by loving and devoted children, who, by ceaseless and unwearied attention and the most tender care, showed themselves worthy daughters of their noble mother; fortified by the sacraments and pious practices of the Holy Church, she fell asleep and is at rest.

Her faith was sublime; its power and influence upon all who had the privilege of conversing with her during these last days were deeply felt. It permeated her whole being, illumined and elevated it.

Thus has passed away to her reward a noble woman, a devoted wife and mother, a true and affectionate friend, a loyal Catholic, a spirit adorned with all the Christian graces, a shining example in the Church which she so dearly loved, a blessing in the community where she was beloved and revered.

Requiescat in pace! * * *

MEETINGS.

A. ∴ A. ∴ S. ∴ R. ∴—Union Lodge of Perfection, No. 3, will convene in Consistorial Chambers, Masonic Temple, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in stated communication. Prompt and full attendance requested. WM. RYAN, 33° M.
JAS. A. BURRELL, 32° Sec'y.

THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, No. 113, F. and A. M., will meet in stated communication at their hall in Masonic Temple this (Monday) evening, March 10, 1884, at 7:30 o'clock. Work in one of the degrees. Brethren of sister lodges cordially and fraternally invited, and members requested to attend. R. H. THOMPSON, W. M.
S. W. D. STONE, Sec'y.

BITTERS.



The want of a reliable diuretic which, while acting as a stimulant of the kidneys, neither excites nor irritates them, was long since supplied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine medicine exerts the requisite degree of stimulation upon these organs without producing irritation, and is, therefore, far better adapted for the purpose than unmedicated excitants often resorted to. Dyspepsia, fever and ague and kindred diseases, are all cured by it.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
se10 dMoWeFr&Su1y&w1y

PIANOS, ETC.

PIANOS

HINZEN & ROSEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS

ALSO dealers in Organs and all kinds of small musical instruments and 5-cent sheet music, No. 410 Market st., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
☞ Factory Eighteenth and Grayson sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOAP

IS THE BEST. Inquire of your Grocer.
ELECTRIC SOAP M'F'G CO. Indianapolis, Ind.
mr10 MoWe&Sa156

Notice.

MRS. M. C. MILLER, who is also known as Mrs. Kate Crockett, is no longer in my employment. E. B. NUGENT, Fourth ave., Louisville, Ky. mr6 ThSaSuMo&w1

WOODLAND GARDEN.

THIS extensive garden is now ready for rent for a term of years. R. W. WOOLLEY.
fe12 de&Sulm

STAINED GLASS

GEO. A. BOWEN,

184 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO

Orders taken for interior household and ecclesiastical decorations. ja4 MW&F18

MEXICAN

HAMMOCKS!

WHITE AND COLORED.

Standard weight and size, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Imported by

WINTHROP, CUNNINGHAM & SONS,

45 & 47 S. Front St., Philadelphia.
ja25 Fr&Mo18

R. S. STEWART'S

Frankfort Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 115—MARCH 8, 1884.

49 1 76 34 7 36 55 31 28 77 35 8

CLASS 116.

45 34 23 30 25 53 68 18 28 5 33 31 6

339 and 341 WEST MARKET ST.

This Company does no business through the United States Mails.

LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
TICKETS ONLY $5. SHARES IN PROPORTION

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of 1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over 550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted Dec. 2, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and indorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 11, 1884—166th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize $75 000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1 CAPITAL PRIZE	25,000
1 CAPITAL PRIZE	10,000
2 PRIZES of $6,000	12,000
5 PRIZES of 2,000	10,000
10 PRIZES of 1,000	10,000
20 PRIZES of 500	10,000
100 PRIZES of 200	20,000
300 PRIZES of 100	30,000
500 PRIZES of 50	25,000
1,000 PRIZES of 25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $750	6,750
9 Approximation Prizes of 500	4,500
9 Approximation Prizes of 250	2,250
1,967 Prizes, amounting to	$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money orders payable and address registered letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upward by Express at our expense) to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
or JOE E. KIFFIN, 408 West Market st., Louisville, Ky. fe14ThSu&Tu&w4w

SCALES.

Should Be In Every Family

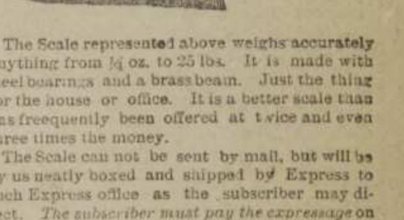
To give our Daily readers the benefit of some of the useful premiums offered Weekly subscribers, this excellent household necessity is placed on sale at the COURIER-JOURNAL counting-rooms.

PRICE $3 00.

The Little Detective

—OR—

HOUSEKEEPERS' SCALE.



The Scale represented above weighs accurately anything from ¼ oz. to 25 lbs. It is made with steel bearings and a brass beam. Just the thing for the house or office. It is a better scale than has frequently been offered at twice and even three times the money.

The Scale can not be sent by mail, but will be by us neatly boxed and shipped by Express to such Express office as the subscriber may direct. *The subscriber must pay the expressage on delivery.* Remit to us by money order or registered letter. Address

Courier-Journal Company, Louisville, Ky.

CRAB ORCHARD SALTS.

CRAB ORCHARD
GENUINE GENUINE
TRADE MARK.
SALTS.

KENTUCKY'S GREAT NATURAL REMEDY

BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

TO be assured of getting the genuine article, ask your druggist for the "Crab Apple" trade-mark as above, put up in 10c and 25c sealed paper-box packages by the Crab Orchard Springs and Salts Co., of Louisville, Ky., who are now the SOLE OWNERS OF ALL the genuine Crab Orchard Salts made. *None of their salts can be obtained in bulk or in bottles.* The great virtue of this most valuable medicine has caused it to be extensively counterfeited. Probably over nine-tenths of what is offered on the market at present as Crab Orchard Salts are vile imitations, the venders of which will be prosecuted to the fullest extent. my29d&wtf

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

BARRETT'S BLAST.

Col. John P. Barrett, of Hartford, Ky., Rises to a Point of Order and Makes a Very Personal Explanation About

THAT PARLOR-CAR INCIDENT.

A reporter of the COURIER-JOURNAL met Mr. John P. Barrett, of Hartford, Ky., in the city last evening, and in response to a question regarding the suit brought by him against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for damages for ejectment from a parlor car on one of their trains, he made the following statement:

The interview with a prominent official of the L. and N. R. R. Co., as published in your issue of the 5th inst., contains gross misrepresentations and positive falsehoods, which do me great injustice and are calculated to prejudice my course of action, and were probably given for that purpose. The facts are briefly these: The L. and N. R. R. Co. is indebted to me for advertising in the Hartford *Herald*, done at their instance and request, to be paid for in travel over its lines of road. On the 23d ult., I called on Mr. C. P. Atmore for a ticket to Cincinnati and return, on account of said advertising, at the time returning him a trip ticket to the same point, issued last fall on same account, which I had not used for want of opportunity until it had expired, it being good to the end of 1883 only.

Mr. Atmore said that that business had been transferred to Vice President Smith. I called at Mr. Smith's office for him, and a gentleman whom I supposed to be Mr. Smith responded and asked what I desired. I briefly told him. He said he did not know anything about former advertising, and had no contract with me for this year; did not then wish to make any, but might at some future time; but suggested that I go back to Mr. Atmore, who knew me and knew of former arrangements, and he could issue me a trip pass, which would answer my purpose. I did as directed, and Mr. Atmore issued the trip pass. On the 24th ult. I took the train for Cincinnati, and a seat in the parlor car. When the conductor called for tickets I handed him the pass; he tore off the part carrying me to Cincinnati and gave me the return part. He then called for a parlor-car ticket. I told him I had none; did not know it was necessary, that I thought all through passengers were entitled to seats in that car without extra charge. The conductor said that all persons having through tickets purchased got free seats in that car, but assured me that his instructions were to collect 50 cents from each passenger traveling on a ticket like mine, and I paid him 50 cents; but there was no higgling about it, as stated by the prominent official. On the afternoon of the 26th ult. I returned, and at the depot in Cincinnati I *purchased* a parlor-car ticket from the depot agent and *paid* him 50 cents therefor. The statement of the prominent official that I assured the depot agent that I had a first-class ticket and thus secured the parlor-car ticket free is an absolute and positive falsehood, made out of whole cloth, for I did not utter one word to him about what kind of a ticket I had, or that I had any at all. I called on him for a $6,000 accident insurance for one day and a parlor ticket and handed him a $5 bill. He gave me two accident policies for $3,000 each for one day each and a parlor-car ticket and $4 in change. Every agent that ever sold a traveler's accident ticket, and every passenger that ever bought one knows that a $3,000 accident ticket for one day sells for twenty-five cents, and the statement by the prominent official that I paid fifty cents each for the tickets is simply absurd. If the stubs in the agent's office at Cincinnati clearly show that I paid fifty cents each for the tickets, they do not show the facts, for my recollection is clear and positive that I paid but twenty-five cents each for them. I took my seat in the parlor car, and when the conductor came round for tickets he took up my return ticket. I then handed him my parlor car ticket, which he accepted, but afterward called for 50 cents. I asked what for, and he said for a seat in the parlor-car. I called his attention to the ticket I had handed him. After some hesitation he said it was not good, not being a pay parlor-car ticket. I told him that I had paid for it just the same. This he disputed, and accused me of procuring it through fraud. I resented this insult by pronouncing the accusation an infamous falsehood, and I here reiterate it. I do not practice frauds at all, much less for the pitiful sum of fifty cents. Just then a gentleman in the car told the conductor that he saw me *buy* and *pay* for the ticket. The conductor then left me, saying he would telegraph the agent about it. When about halfway to Louisville, he came to me and said that he had heard from the agent, who informed him that he had not sold me a ticket. I told him that he had, and I could prove it by a disinterested witness right then and there; but that the ticket protected him anyway, even if I procured it through fraud, as he alleged, and that in such an event I was liable to prosecution for felony for procuring it under false pretenses. He said his orders were positive, and he must have fifty cents then and there. I declined to pay it, but said that I knew Hon. Lyttleton Cooke, assistant attorney for the company, and some of the other officials, and would go with him to the officials, and if they held him for fifty cents for my ride in that car I would give him fifty cents, and I would settle the matter with them. This he refused. I then offered to deposit fifty cents with any passenger he might select, which was to be paid to him in the event that the company held him responsible for my ride in the car. This he refused and I refused to pay. He then ordered me out of the car; I refused to go. He went back into the rear car and, as I am informed, armed himself and brought two negroes with him and again ordered me out. I refused and caught hold of the arms of the chair. The conductor caught me by the right arm and one of the negroes by the left arm, and both began jerking and pulling quite violently, and kept it up till my hold was broken, and then jerked me out into the aisle and started out with me. When about middle way of the car a gentleman offered me his seat, saying that I might occupy it and he would go into the other car. I thanked him and accepted his kindly offer, but the conductor refused and moved me on.

I then asked to return and get my baggage, which the conductor refused, saying he would send it in to me. At the door I got a good hold of the facing, and worried them a little before they got me loose, and on the platform I seized hold of the brakes, and another tussle ensued, but, being overpowered, they finally landed me in the next car and seated me next the stove, and the conductor ordered me to sit there and not go back in the other car at my peril. A negro brought my valise in and sat it down near me, but never brought my overcoat. I never said anything in the parlor-car about a suit for damages as stated by the said prominent official, but some one of the passengers advised me to sue the company if the conductor took me out. The seat I was placed in, being near the stove, I got quite warm, and by the time we reached Louisville I was quite weary. The train did not run into the depot on account of some trouble on the track, I understood, but stopped a short distance east of the head of Jefferson street. When the word was given, 'All out for Louisville,' I took my valise and got out, and, not being able to procure a hack or omnibus, I had to walk to the head of Market street and wait a while for a street-car to get down to the hotel. The night air was crisp and chill, and, coming out of a hot car without an overcoat, and being out in the night air so long, caused me to take a severe cold.

"There is not one word of truth in the statement of said prominent official that the porter brought my overcoat to me and I refused to accept it, for I never saw it after the conductor and negroes seized me and started out of the parlor car with me, and I have not seen it yet. The porter has never spoken to me since he brought me my valise. I have not yet recovered from the violent jerking, assault and excitement and severe cold contracted.

"These are the plain, unvarnished facts, which can and will be shown on the trial of the cause. I have traveled a great deal in my life, and in nearly all kinds of public conveyances, and never had any trouble before, much less insulted, assaulted and ejected from a car."

Knocked Down and Robbed.

A man named Andrew Johnson was assaulted by ruffians on Hancock, near Green street, last evening about 7 o'clock. He was ordered to give up his money, and on refusing to do so was knocked down and his silver watch and $5 in money taken. His assailants decamped, without their victim having any idea of their identity. He was not much hurt, and declined giving the affair to the police, saying that he desired to avoid publicity.

THE RAILROADS.

The New Clearing-house of Commissioner Fink—Relation of Pools to Monopolies.

Mr. Webster Snyder, recent General Manager of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad, has, as will be seen by the following, commenced his duties in a like position in Texas:

GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE RAILWAY, GALVESTON, Feb. 29.—Mr. John Sealy having resigned as Manager, Mr. Webster Snyder has been elected by the Board of Directors to fill the position of General Manager and Chief Engineer of this company, to take effect March 1.

Heads of departments and employes will respect his authority accordingly.

GEO. SEALY, President.

[*Indianapolis Journal.*]

Mr. Fink's proposed plan for a clearing-house is as follows:

"The present manner of making settlements where freight passes over more than one road is both unbusiness-like and unwieldy, and makes a vast amount of unnecessary labor, which would be saved by a clearing-house. For instance, a piece of freight comes from Indianapolis to New York, we will say, over the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, the Lake Shore and the New York Central railroads. At the starting point the through rate is fixed and the pro rata share of each of these three roads is determined. The first change is made at Cleveland, and there the agent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis takes out his share of the proceeds and hands over the balance to the Lake Shore agent. At Buffalo the Lake Shore agent effects a corresponding settlement with the Lake Shore man. If, in the course of a month, one thousand pieces of freight are transported over these lines from Indianapolis to New York two thousand settlements are made. Were there a clearing-house the Indianapolis agent would send its duplicate way-bills; the prorata share would all be adjusted in a lump and a single settlement would take the place of the two thousand separate ones. Clearing-house paper would be issued in favor of such roads as had a balance to be paid. In brief, system would take the place of chaos. You can easily see what a check there would be upon the different companies. For all through business a double system of way-bills, ticket-stubs, et., would have to be employed, the duplicates to go to the clearing-house. Then there would be a double audit to all through business, the clearing-house audit checking that of the railroads, and the latter counter-checking the clearing-house."

NOTES.

J. L. WHELAN, formerly Louisville Agent of the L., N. A. and C. railroad, but at present representing the same company at Chicago, was in the city yesterday.

THE Barlow & Wilson troupe went to Chicago yesterday over the Monon road. The Grau Opera Company will come from the Lakeside to-day by the same road.

COL. THOMAS H. WATTERSON, the well-known and popular traveling agent of the L. and N. railroad, with headquarters at Lynchburg, Va., is in the city, stopping at the Fifth avenue Hotel. He arrived yesterday morning having in charge an entire carload of emigrants from Southwestern Virginia who are en route to Nebraska. Mr. Watterson will return immediately.

POOLS AND MONOPOLY.

[*Railway Register.*]

Pools have a tendency to prevent monopoly. The petulant and blatant enemies of the railways forget this when they so persistently clamor against these compacts which are so beneficial in every way. They show their ignorance at the same time, for they criticise what they do not understand. If there were no pooling agreements then a free fight for business would follow, resulting often in the open war in which the weaker would go to the wall and the strong would become stronger. It is easy to see that if a new road between two points is opened to compete with an old line and a strife for supremacy follows the older is apt to come out best and either absorb the weak one or drive it into bankruptcy. But under the pooling system the new road would receive an agreed proportion of the business and both would prosper. Under the competition, rates would be gradually lowered. The public would have to pay fixed rates, and not one price to-day and another to-morrow, which is the bane of business. It is better for the people to have competing lines prosperous by reason of pools than for war to prevail ending, by the law of survival of the fittest, in the strongest becoming sole master and more of a monopoly than ever. The unnecessary multiplying of roads, while in one sense fostered by a possibility of obtaining a share in the pools, would be made much more common if pools did not exist.

THE T. AND L. ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of the Regular Monthly Meeting.

The Trades and Labor Assembly held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at Beck's Hall, with a full attendance of delegates. Several new delegates were admitted and sworn in. The semi-annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. S. Dutcher, re-elected; Vice President, J. S. Hirchman; Recording Secretary, Wm. M. Bohon; Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Burke; Financial Secretary, James Horan; Treasurer, J. W. P. Russell.

The Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-laws reported amendments, which were laid over till the next regular meeting.

M. J. Burke made a report of his visit to Frankfort, bearing the petitions of the Louisville workingmen on the convict contract labor question.

Under the head of the good and welfare of the order, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Senator Haggard has introduced into the Legislature an exemption bill on sales of property under attachment, which this Assembly conceives to be for the advancement and welfare of the workingmen; and,

WHEREAS, The present law was enacted about thirty years ago, and while it gives ample protection to the farmer, for whose benefit especially it seems to have been passed, it affords but scant protection to the mechanic and laborer.

Resolved, That the Trades and Labor Assembly of Louisville and vicinity does heartily indorse the bill as presented by Senator Haggard, and earnestly calls upon the Senators and Representatives from Louisville and vicinity to use their influence and vote in support of the same.

Some lengthy discussion was had on the good and welfare of the order, and the Assembly adjourned.

The Kentucky Legislature and the School for Blind Colored Children.

Too much praise can not be awarded to the General Assembly of Kentucky for the noble manner in which its members have responded to the wishes of the Trustees of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind for facilities and means for educating the colored blind children. A greater act of simple justice was never done than in thus providing for the education of the colored blind children. They were justly entitled to consideration; their needs and demands for education were pressing, and have been somewhat importunate, yet they have been patient and modest in pressing their wishes. Under the Constitution of the United States they were entitled to demand admittance to the school for the white children, but a compliance would have broken up the school. The two races must be kept separate in their educational pursuits. The plan proposed by the trustees is that a separate school shall be established, to be under the supervision and management, rules and regulations of the present Trustees of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind. The Legislature appropriated means for the erection of a school building for colored blind children, and it will be erected at some convenient proximity to the stately institution for the white children. Kentucky has shown that she has a heart for institutions of this kind, and this will redound to her credit throughout the Union. A number of the States have provided means for educating the colored blind children, but no one of them has done it with the heartiness and fullness that characterizes the conduct of this good and noble Commonwealth. No one of those who voted for the institution will ever have cause to feel ashamed of his act.

The Trustees of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind are deeply indebted to the Hon. Wm. L. Jackson, Jr., of this city, for the zealous efforts he made in engineering this measure through the House of Representatives, where it met only one opposing vote. He did his whole duty nobly and persistently until it was crowned with success. And to the Hon. R. G. Hays, Senator from Louisville, the Trustees are indebted for the courteous and forcible manner in which he presented the honest and just claims of the helpless colored blind children to the blessings of education. The Senate acted nobly. Upon the passage of the bill, there was not an opposing vote.

To the earnest and valuable labors of the Hon. Judge Bullock much is due. He labored zealously, intelligently and incessantly until his labors were crowned with success.

The Trustees are already actively engaged in preparations for putting up the building.

THE ELKS.

A Large Crowd Present at the Second Social Entertainment.

The lodge room of the Elks was crowded yesterday afternoon by a large and delightful audience attending the second social gathering of this flourishing order. There were refreshments and music and singing and recitations, mostly by professional people. Everything passed off very nicely, and all who were present left well pleased. A number of the members were called upon by Chairman Al. Bourlier and made appropriate responses to his call for a speech.

Prof. Mooreback and his orchestra were in attendance. Those who took part in the exercises were Mr. John Raine, in a specialty; Mr. John Wolford, a recitation; xylophone solo by Mr. Roberts; Jake Schwartz, recitation; clarionet solo by Brother Kiley; violin solo by Brother Echuman; illusion by Mr. Scott; cornet solo by Mr. Holbrook. This Lodge of Elks promises to be the crack lodge of the order. A larger hall will doubtless be had for future social sessions, as they promise to be the most attractive form of social entertainment in the city.

SURPRISES.

The lodge was treated to a pleasant surprise last night at the regular meeting. About the middle of the session Col. George Northup arose and in a neat little speech presented the lodge with a beautiful set of jewels, a gift from Col. R. S. Brown, of the O. and M. road. He had been deputized by Col. Brown to make the presentation, and did it in a very handsome manner. The set of jewels is an unusually fine one, for the use of the officers of the lodge, while in the discharge of their duties in connection with the order. Mr. George Pearce, E. R., made a happy response in behalf of the lodge, and assured the giver of the jewels that they would always be worn by the officers of the lodge, with credit. As soon as this presentation was over, Mr. Charles Johnston stepped forward, and calling Mr. Al. Bourlier to the center of the floor presented him with a beautiful Elk badge as a token of recognition for his untiring work and many services to the lodge, he having done more toward its advancement than any other person. Mr. Bourlier, although considerably surprised, responded as follows:

I sincerely thank you, one and all, brother Elks, for this beautiful badge. You will believe me that it is with unfeigned pleasure I accept this testimonial of your appreciation of the little services I have rendered this Lodge, in my humble way, which, I assure you, I have always considered a labor of love. Again thanking you for this manifestation of your kindness, I can only say, command me at your will.

Mr. E. Klauber then said that as presentations were the order, he had one to make, and presented the lodge with a beautiful photograph of the floral decoration which it had presented to Miss Annie Pixley. The jewels and the badge will be on exhibition this week in Klauber's show-window. The last-named article is a beautiful piece of workmanship. It consists of an elk's head, set in a carved gold frame. The animal's eyes are rubies, and just beneath is the number of the lodge set in diamonds.

A RARE OLD BOOK.

A Centennial German Bible in the Possession of Mrs. C. R. Mobley, of This City.

One of the most diminutive specimens of Holy Writ in the world is in the possession of Mrs. Dr. Cyrus L. Mobley, who resides at No. 914 Twelfth street, in this city. It is a queer production of the printers' art, and is a highly-prized heir-loom in her family.

This quaint little volume consists of 128 pages, one by three-fourths of an inch in size. It is a condensation of the Old and New Testaments, printed in ordinary sized type and on leaves of the usual thickness. Besides the text it contains several wood cuts, printed on a double leaf of a smaller size than the other pages. The binding is of the sort of pasteboard used for the cheaper editions of school-books, and beginning to break in several places.

It is a queer book, both in contents and get-up. The title page attests that it was printed at Halle, Germany, by J. H. Hesse, in 1776, and its great age is shown in the peculiar style of the printing. It is in German, the text being exactly like that in use to-day, and showing that the fashion of the lettering has not altered as that of the English has. Fancy borders are used on each page, the printed matter not taking up more than half the space. One and frequently two catch words are used in every page, and these are sometimes divided into syllables. The spacing is very irregular, and the forms are not printed parallel with the edges of the pages.

The queerest of all, however, are the illustrations. They show the remarkable progress that has been made in the wood engraver's and designer's art. Each is a study in itself, but probably the most remarkable is one representing the Old and New Testaments. It is on a double page, and represents a city with a mountain in the background, and two men of gigantic stature in front. Over the city is the word "Jerusalem." One of the figures has a staff in one hand and two tables of stone in the other, being doubtless intended to represent Moses. The other has a cruse of oil, and the halo around the head indicates that it is Christ. The designing is very rude, and the perspective faulty. There are some others which are in accordance with the ancient interpretation of theology, and each are explained by a legend underneath.

The tiny book is in a good state of preservation, notwithstanding its great age. Mrs. Mobley says it was given her by her mother before she left Europe. How long it had been in the family she does not know, nor whether the edition was common. It was exhibited once in the Exposition at San Francisco, and would have been sent to the Centennial had its diminutive size not made its loss probable.

Low Bodices.

[*Correspondence Cleveland Leader.*]

The revival of the low bodice, and particularly the exclusion of sleeves from dressy toilets, have been made the most of by the possessors of beautiful necks and arms, and if the exhibition was confined to these we might thank them for their generosity and let the matter go; but unfortunately there are persons who do not seem to understand either what they owe to themselves or the public, and who make a display which, if it was obligatory, would entitle them to the deepest sympathy. It is only fair to say, however, that there are fashionable women, leaders in the most brilliant circles, who have revolted from the first against this return to an obnoxious custom, and have not yielded to it an iota. Few out of the grip of the inner circle of what is known as society can realize the amount of strength and courage it takes to hold out against accepted law, even in the cut of a bodice. The square neck, the outstanding Medici or Mary Stuart collar, have been the alternations for dressy toilets with those who could not countenance the low bodice, and the use of gold and beaded embroidery upon lace has afforded ample opportunity for rich neck decoration.

He Catches at a Straw.

[*Houston Post.*]

The greatest surprise about the whole matter is that such a shrewd politician as Mr. Sherman should have been caught under the falling greatness of Billy Mahone. But it is enough to consider that Old Virginia has redeemed herself. The glory of such a redemption surely can not be tarnished by this straw that the Republican party, through John Sherman, is catching at to keep from going down in the coming political surge. It is an evidence of weakness that wisdom should have taught to conceal.

LIVE STOCK AND TURF.

Splinters from Hoof and Horn at Home and Abroad—Full Notes of the Situation in Kentucky.

A WEEK'S RECORD.

EQUINE.

INDIANAPOLIS has formed a trotting association.

JOHNSON, the famous pacer, weighs 900 pounds.

THE filly Miss Harper is dead. She was foaled in 1880, bay, by Harper; dam Scythia, by imported Scythian.

L. L. DORSEY, founder of the Golddust family of trotters, has a son of the dead Auditor worth talking about.

W. HENRY, New York city, has purchased the mare Tag, foaled in 1879, chestnut, by Gov. Hampton; dam Maggie May.

M. M. ALLEN, Oakland, California, has purchased the horse Patsy Duffy, six years old, bay, by Leinster; dam Ada A., by Asteroid.

THE ages of the three fastest pacers are: Johnson, 7; Little Brown Jug, 8; Sleepy Tom, 16. Trotters: Maud S, 10; Jay-Eye-See, 6; St. Julian, 15.

AN Alabama man, Clarence Crenshaw, has purchased the mare Belle of Sumner, foaled in 1878, chestnut, by Watson; dam Coup de Clair, by Lightning.

ROBERT BONNER is of the opinion that Little Brown Jug will be in proper condition to train this spring. If so he will be sent to Splan at Cincinnati.

COL. S. D. BRUCE, New York city, has purchased the mare Addie Hart, foaled in 1874, chestnut, by Asteroid; dam Miss Morgan, by Emancipation.

J. D. SPEERS, Peoria, Ill., has purchased the stallion Longfellow Whip, 2:23¼, seven years old, "by a horse called Kentucky Whip; dam's breeding not traced."

THIS year's Glenview and Indian Hill sale of trotters will take place on April 30. It should be quite an event, for the offering will certainly include youngsters of very unusual promise.

GEORGE A. WILBER, Syracuse, N. Y., has purchased the mare Jennie Brown, 6 years old, brown, by Exposition, son of Seneca Chief; dam by Cayuga Star, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

J. C. MCFERRAN, Glenview farm, near Louisville, Ky., had an important addition to his fine trotting stud last week—a handsome filly, by Nutwood; dam Moss Rose, by Woodford Mambrino.

O. D. EDWARDS, East Pawpaw, Ill., has purchased from S. A. Browne, Kalamazoo, Mich., the stallion Sir Knight, foaled in 1881, bay, by Grand Sentinel; dam "Shadow;" 2d dam by Joe Hooker.

NOAH ARMSTRONG, Glendale, Montana, has purchased from Dr. L. Herr, Lexington, Ky., the colt Thorn Boy, foaled in 1882, bay, by Mambrino Patchen; dam Lady Ayres, by Redmon's Abdallah.

E. H. LERBLANCE, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, has purchased from Peter Fox, Louisville, the horse Bassett, foaled in 1879, chestnut, by Pat Malloy; dam Canary Bird, Harry Bassett's dam, by Albion.

COL. R. G. STONER, Hambletonian Stock Farm, Paris, Ky., has sold to S. A. Browne, Kalamazoo, Mich., the colt, foaled in 1883, bay, by Strathmore; dam by Woodford Mambrino; 2d dam by Alexander's Abdallah.

THE mare Lady Bates is dead. She was bay, by Ashland, son of Mambrino Chief; dam by Conklin's Star. She died the property of David Snow, Boston, Massachusetts. Her foal, a recent arrival, a superior bay colt by Daniel Lambert, is said to be getting along very well on cow's milk.

FROM Hurstbourne farm, property of Capt. J. L. Harris, Howesburg, Ky., some superior mares are booked for the stallions at Belle Meade, Gen. Harding's farm, near Nashville, Tenn. Thus we find Mayonaise, by Monarchist, on Great Tom's list. In like manner for Great Tom is Rapine, by Warpath; dam Gold Mine, by imported Australian. Kinney, by Dudley, is to be given to Bramble.

AMOS ZIGLER, Shock's Mills, Pennsylvania, has made purchases as follows: 1. Colt foaled in 1883, by Sorrento, by Woodford Mambrino; dam Lady Moore, by the Rosekrans horse. 2. Filly, foaled in 1883, by Sorento; dam Winsome, by Messenger Duroc. 3. F[illegible] foaled in 1883, by Bona Fide; dam "Tib Eddy." 4. Filly, foaled in 1883, by Wentworth, son of Wedgewood; dam Bonnie Dundee, by Ashland Patchen.

JUST as one begins to hear of good ones by Auditor the news reaches us that he is dead. Almost a year ago J. C. McFerran & Co. and R. S. Veech made a sale of trotting-bred horse stock on the grounds of the Louisville Fair Association. Auditor was in that sale, and he was purchased by S. [illegible] Trapp, Cuthbert, Ga., whose property he died. It was generally thought at the time of the sale that Mr. Trapp got a bargain. Under Mr. Trapp's management Auditor was what may be termed a popular horse in the part of the country in which he was located. Auditor, foaled in 1881, bay, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam by imported Trustee.

DR. A. H. WILLIAMS, Owensboro, Ky., was in Louisville last week. He showed us at Goose's stable, in this city, two valuable stallions, a trotter and a runner, which he was taking with him for service in his part of the country. The trotting stallion he obtained the use of for an indefinite period—the ultimate purpose, if all goes well, being to purchase—from Gen. Wm. T. Withers, Fairlawn farm, Lexington, Ky. Dr. Williams has authority over the thoroughbred stallion but for a season. The thoroughbred belongs to Maj. J. M. Womack. Both horses are handsome bays, well bred and of good size. Joe Johnson is the name of the thoroughbred; he is a well known horse, a son of Hunter's Lexington; dam Betsey Hunter, by Oliver. The trotter is an Almont, tail and all a good deal like his sire. His name is Almont Burton; dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief.

MAJ. H. C. MCDOWELL, Ashland, Lexington, Ky., in a communication addressed to the editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, under date of February 25, says that "the sixtieth mare was engaged for Dictator to-day. This closes his book for 1884. Many of the engagements are made by owners without naming the mares, but of those named all are remarkable in point of breeding, or performances, or both, and many are noted. More of the daughters of Clark Chief are represented than of any other stallion, and included among them is Croxie, 2:19. Geo. Wilkes furnishes six very highly bred mares, one of them being out of the dam of Phallas. Among the Harolds are two, bred just as Maud S. is, out of Pilot, Jr., mares, and they out of thoroughbreds, and one also out of the dam of Phallas. Pilot, Jr., furnishes but one, she being out of a thoroughbred, but six are engaged out of Pilot, Jr., mares, including one out of the dam of Maud S., and another out of the dam of Jay-Eye-See, and Naiad Queen out of Tackey. Some of those here named or referred to are producers themselves; but among the producers not otherwise described are old Nell, the most distinguished of all brood mares, being the dam of Clemmie G. and three others in the list, Alma Mater, the dam of Alcantara and Alcyone, and the dam of Endymion. In the list is a full sister to Jerome Eddy, a full sister to Catchfly, a sister in blood to Trinket and a half-sister to Mohawk Chief, and among the performers are Croxie in 2:19, Naiad Queen 2:20¾, and Cora Belmont 2:24½, as stated, and also Belle Brasfield 2:20, Police Gazette 2:22, Lucrece 2:23¼, Carrie 2:24¼, Magenta 2:24½, Largesse 2:28¼, and probably Clemmie G. 2:17, will fill one of Mr. Gordon's engagement. Two fast mares are now here from Pennsylvania to be bred in 1884, 1885 and 1886, and one from Tennessee to be bred 1884 and 1885. Dictator is in fine condition, and although 21 years old he has none of the indications of age, but would readily pass for a horse eight or nine. The books of both King Rene and Triton are filling satisfactorily and it is probable that each will make a full season."

"THE stallion Blue Bull was," says the *Turf, Field and Farm*, "never painted but twice, and the picture which was brought East does not do the horse justice. It makes the founder of the great light-harness family of Indiana look like a pony. The other picture hangs in Mr. J. R. Wilson's house, and it is said to be a true likeness. It has never been copied, but we are promised a photograph of it. Blue Bull was very wide between the eyes, but his ears were small, his muzzle fine and his neck tapering. His coat was silken, his legs flat and sinewy, and his whole appearance was suggestive of a thoroughbred origin. Although he could pace fast, he did not have the drooping hip. The father of Mr. R. J. Wilson first saw Blue Bull at the Shelbyville fair, and he liked the horse so well, although he was thin and weak, that he paid Dan Dorell, of Lawrenceburg, $1,000 for him after seeing him pace a mile in 2:31¼. Dorell stated at the time that the horse came from Kentucky, and he called him Young Lexington. Under the latter name Blue Bull made his first season in the stud on Mr. James Wilson's farm at Rushville. The suggestion that his sire was Pruden's Blue Bull was made by Col. R. S. Strader, and then the stallion was christened Blue Bull. This, Mr. Wilson thinks, was unfortunate. It was equivalent to stamping the horse with the reputation of being soft hearted. He was allowed to go to all sorts of mares, and naturally got some horses which did not relish split-head races. His get out of mares of quality had plenty of stamina, but usually, it is claimed, they were not handled with good judgment. They came to their speed so rapidly that they were rushed into severe races, where the pace, with toe-weights, made them leg weary. Had they been allowed to develop more slowly no signs of weakness would have been manifested in circuit campaigns. Old Nell, the dam of Sheridan, was a gray mare, a fast racker, and she was used under saddle by Mr. Wilson's sister. After this mare had been bred to Blue Bull she kicked the stallion on the knee, and made him a cripple for the rest of his life. Still he subsequently paced a half mile under saddle in 1:05, and covered the same distance in harness in 1:07. He died July 11, 1880, of a cancerous affection, and he left behind him a great light-harness family. Mr. Wilson predicts that fifty of his sons and daughters will enter the 2:30 list before the world is five years older. He is of the opinion that Elsie Good was the best campaigner that ever came from his loins. She would have beaten her record several seconds had not too much use been made of her when young. Her dam was by Alexander's Abdallah."

MISCELLANEOUS.

IT is stated that in 1883 as many as 461,457 head of cattle were attacked by foot and mouth disease in Great Britain.

W. H. CORNING, Cleveland, O., has purchased in Kentucky Jerseys as follows: 1. Alphea of Neatham 20090. 2. Judith Coleman 11391. 3. Tustina. 4. Juliet of Travilla. 5. Maid of Travilla. 6. Margaram of Travilla.

IN the course of last week two additions were made to the Jersey importation of Herr, Harris & McFerran, St. Matthews, Ky. Speculation, a 12 pound cow, gave birth to a beautiful heifer calf, and Beauty 4th contributed a superior bull calf.

"MARK FIELD" is in Louisville. His work in connection with *Wallace's Monthly* is very well known, and his mission in these parts at present is in the interest of the publication just named. He wants to see for himself the famous studs of trotting horses in Jefferson county, and this done, he will pass on to Tennessee.

A SLIP of the pen made it Alexander instead of Adam Harthill. The two brothers are well known in Louisville as associated in veterinary practice, and it is the former, not the latter, that is now in Canada adding to his resources by study in the best schools there. Some fourteen years ago Alexander Harthill graduated in Toronto.

IT is said that "the increasing demand for the best mutton is directing attention to the Hampshire Down sheep, a famous mutton breed of England. These sheep are best adapted to high, thin land, which can not be plowed, and whose herbage is more nutritious than most that grows on land that has been heavily cropped. The Down sheep are very prolific. Their crosses make a lamb that attains good size early and makes the very best of eating."

GEORGE L. DANFORTH, Hayfield Farm, near Louisville, has done well with his flock of choice imported Southdown sheep. It will be remembered that Mr. Danforth purchased from Leslie Combs, Lexington, Ky., and that Mr. Combs, in turn, bought in England, selecting from the flocks of the Prince of Wales and Lord Walsingham. Such is the character of the foundation of the Hayfield flock of Southdowns; and to this flock as many as twelve superior lambs have been added by birth the present season.

EVIDENTLY, if what is said of our man be true, A. S. Barnard, Chicago, is a success as a dairyman. The statement is that he "keeps thirty-five common native and grade cows, from which he, during 1883, sold milk in Chicago market amounting to $2,899 84, besides supplying milk for a large family. This he regards as a profitable showing, especially as he conducts enough other farm operations to pay his expenses, leaving the dairy nearly clear gain. The amount per cow is very nearly $83, or an average of $1 60 per week through the year."

NORVIN T. HARRIS, Hurstbourne farm, Howesburgh, Jefferson county, Ky., is back from New Orleans, and this marks the shipment from the latter place to Hurstbourne of seven head of very superior imported Jerseys—5 cows and 2 heifers. Three of these cows are by Bobby, a bull famous on the Island of Jersey, one is by Cetewayo and one by Nero. One of the heifers is by Proctor and one by La Fontaine Lad. All these are recent purchases for the upbuilding of the Hurstbourne herd.

THE Boston *American Cultivator* says that "the business of driving cattle from Texas north to the Territories is meeting yearly with greater and more increasing difficulties, owing to the large blocks of land being taken up, over which the drivers will not be allowed to drive the herds, thus completely blocking the old trails. Very important changes will in a few years take place in the Western cattle trade. Large tracts of land, now used without expense for pasturing herds, must eventually come into market, and the ranchers will be obliged to lease or buy land, a system that will still further reduce the much over-stated profits of cattle raising in the Western Territories."

Thoroughbred and Full-Blooded.

[*To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.*]

There seems to be some confusion in regard to the terms thoroughbred and full-blooded or blooded. Are they alike in meaning? If they differ in meaning, I would like to know wherein.

W. A. C.

BRECKINRIDGE, TEXAS, Feb. 25, 1884.

Answer—The term thoroughbred is by many regarded as a name, not in any respect a qualifying word proper to the race horse only. The signs are to the effect that in the United States at least it will not be possible to maintain this position. More and more the word thoroughbred is being used descriptively. Even now good usage justifies us in stating that thoroughbred is synonymous with pure bred or full-blooded.

NEW ALBANY.

THE Circuit Court will resume its session to-day. This is the last week of the term.

REV. R. EASLEY, of Cannelton, is in the city, the guest of his brother, Dr. E. P. Easley.

LENT services will be held on Wednesday and Friday evenings at Holy Trinity Catholic church.

MRS. LEM. TYREE died on Saturday evening, aged 48 years. She was a most estimable woman, and her death will be deeply regretted. Her funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ON Saturday night the police were called upon to disperse a crowd of minors who gathered about a colored saloon down town. No arrests were made, but it is the intention of the police to break up the habit of boys, white or black, loafing about such places.

THE Opera-house was again crowded yesterday on the occasion of the meeting of the Kingsley Mission Sunday-school. A large number of workingmen in various trades were present, and gave their experience in relation to the cause of religion. The Sunday-school meetings on Sunday afternoons are doing much good.

THE Coroner will to-day investigate the cause of the death of the infant child of Sallie Lewis. It has been reported to the police officers and the Coroner that the child was poisoned. Mrs. Lewis says she is perfectly innocent of any crime, and will attempt to show that the charge made against her was through spite, and unworthy of credence.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

CHAS. KREMER, who disappeared from this city about one year ago, has returned home and is helping his wife keep saloon. Mr. Kremer, it will be remembered, took a large sum of money belonging to his wife with him when he left home. During his absence she continued in the business and was getting along very well.

THE Relief Committee has, through the aid of the Government, made an official report of the recent flood, as far as its department is concerned, in this city. This city has a population of about 11,000, 8,000 of whom were driven from their homes by the water. Out of this number, 2,400 were in absolute need of assistance. The Government will probably continue to issue provisions. The money which was sent to this city by contributions will be used to repair the damage to the property of widows and orphans. The money appropriated by the Government, however, will be used to provide food and fuel for those who are still in need and are unable to procure employment. At the next distribution, thirty days' rations will probably be issued to each person.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

TESTIMONY OF WM. CHRISMAN, CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—*Dr. Winte-smith*—Dear Sir: I had dumb chills and night sweats for four months. I used quinine and various other remedies without any benefit. I took one bottle of your Chill Cure, and am now entirely relieved. It proved to be the only medicine that would do me any good. Respectfully, W. M. CHRISMAN, Chief of Fire Department, Jeffersonville, Ind.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.—FRANKFORT, March 8.—Emmerson vs. Zimmerman, Hickman; affirmed. Kurkamp vs. Commonwealth, Jefferson; affirmed. Peynado's devisees vs. Peynado's administrator, Louisville Chancery; affirmed. Trustees of Bellevue vs. Hahn & Trapp, Campbell; reversed. Morris vs. Murray, Franklin; affirmed. Smith vs. Commonwealth, Clark; dismissed. *Orders*—Johnson vs. Harrison; motion to dismiss overruled; cause submitted. Yankey vs. Sweeney; motion to dismiss overruled. Owensboro Savings Bank vs. Mattingly; transferred to the Superior Court. Hand vs. Fritsch, Burkhardt & Co.; appeal granted below dismissed; motion to dismiss present appeal overruled. Wheeler vs. Baker; motion to transfer overruled. Cleaveland vs. Ferrell; dismissed agreed; guardian ad litem allowed $25 for services. Barbour vs. Graves; petition overruled; guardian ad litem allowed $10. Johnson vs. Commonwealth; passed thirty days. Buckner & Terrell vs. Samuels; Jones vs. Gibson; submitted. Northcutt vs. Curry; continued. Drake's administrator vs. Semonin, &c.; argued by M. C. Givens and W. P. D. Bush for appellees and submitted. T. B. Blakey was admitted to practice in thir court.

MR. CHAS. F. WATSON, 406 W. Fayette street, Baltimore, Md., a driver for the Adams Express Company, was very badly injured, his team having run away. Mr. Watson says a few applications of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, completely restored him.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 8.—The Clearing-house exchanges, including only credits, were as follows in the weeks ended as dated:

Weeks ended	1884.	1883.	1882.
March 8..	$5,497,098 48	$4,066,028	$3,524,303
March 1..	4,716,460 00	4,857,661	3,957,300

The clearings to-day amounted to $858,745 97, and the currency balance was $173,998 33.

The clearings have reached extraordinary figures, being $1,400,000 in excess of 1883, and about $2,000,000 in excess of 1882, in the corresponding week. There are no special causes for this apparent, except the heavy Internal Revenue collections and large speculative dealings in whisky. The Internal Revenue collections footed up $325,987, of which $307,167 is from whisky, representing almost exclusively enforced withdrawals. The general character of mercantile business has been unsatisfactory. The weather has been about as bad as possible, and the mud embargo in the country has interfered with interior trade almost as seriously as the late floods. On the whole it has been a decidedly dull and barren week.

The money market has been steady to firm, and on the whole the situation in the last fortnight has been favorable to lenders. The prospects at present are in favor of firm rates. That the unfavorable vote to-day in Congress on the Whisky Bond Bill was a very disagreeable and unpropitious event in respect to an important local interest is unquestionable. The fate of the bill is not settled, but if it fails, it will mean a firm money market.

Commercial paper has been available at 7 per cent. and call loans on No. 1 collateral at 5@6 per cent.

Eastern exchange has raised slightly, closing at 50c premium on sales of New York sight bills between banks.

Local stocks and bonds have been firm. Gas stock has gained an important advance, though only one or two sales have been made. There is also a slight advance in bridge stock, and Short-line bonds. Bank stocks and city bonds have ruled firm.

The following table presents the prices of certain local securities at comparative dates:

	March 10, 1883.	March 1, 1884.	March 8, 1884.
Ky. National	156	....@150	....@150
First National	166	....@175	....@175
Bank of Ky	147	....@156	....@156
Mer's National	139	....@143	....@143
Gas	140	....@118	....@120
L. & N. Consols	118⅝	....@118	....@118
*L.,C.&L.1st mor.	116¼	....@118	....@118
*L.,C.&L.2d mor.	111½	....@111	....@111
*J.,M.&I.1st mor.	114	....@116	....@116
*J.,M.&I.2d mor.	116¼	....@118	....@117
Louisville 5s	107	....@107	....@107
Louisville 6s	101@112	102@112	102@112
*Louisville 7s	112@125	112@124	112@124
Bridge bonds	110½	....@108	....@108

*With interest added.

The following quotations of local stocks and bonds are furnished by Messrs. John W. & D. S. Green, stock and bond brokers:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Kentucky National Bank	149	150
National Bank, First	167	175
National Bank, Second	115	....
National Bank, Third	120	125
National Bank, Fourth	119	120¼
National Bank, City	128	128½
Merchants' National Bank	....	143
Citizens' National Bank	125½	....
National Bank, German	140	....
Bank of Kentucky	....	156
Bank of Louisville	76	....
Masonic Bank	135	....
Security Bank	100	....
German Bank	120	....
Western Financial Cor. Bank	111	112
Falls City Bank	105¼	....
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	107½	108
German Insurance Bank	112	....
Western Bank	112	....
Louisville Banking Company	228	228½
People's Bank	122	....
Gas Company stock	118	120
Louisville Bridge Company	130	130½
Louisville City Railway	60	....
Southern News Company	...	65
CITY BONDS.		
Louisville 6s of 1884	100½*	....
Louisville 6s of 1885	101*	....
Louisville 6s of 1886	103	*104
Louisville 6s of 1887	104	*105
Louisville 6s of 1888	104½*	....
Louisville 6s of 1889	106½	*108
Louisville 6s of 1892	107*	....
Louisville 6s of 1893	107¾	*109
Louisville 6s of 1896	109½*	....
Louisville 6s of 1897	111	*111¾
Louisville 6s of 1898	111	*111¾
Louisville 7s of 1888	111½	*112¼
Louisville 7s of 1891	....	*114
Louisville 7s of 1892	112¼*	....
Louisville 7s of 1893	114*	....
Louisville 7s of 1894	115½	*116½
Louisville 7s of 1901	119½	*122
Louisville 7s of 1903	121¼	*123¼
Louisville 5s of 1920	106	*107
New Albany city 6 per cent	....	*107½
New Albany 7 per cent	109	*111
COUNTY BONDS.		
Allen county, old	40	50
Logan county bonds 6 per cent	102	*103
Shelby county 6 per cent	101	*102¼
Spencer county 6 per cent	101	*102
Taylor county 6 per cent	20	35
Green county 6 per cent	20	35
Washington county	100	....
Marion county 6 per cent	101½	*102
Grayson county 7 per cent	98	....
Grayson county, new, 6 per cent	100	*101
Muhlenberg county 7 per cent	22	26
Lyon county 7 per cent	81	....
Lyon county, new, 6 per cent	100*	....
Caldwell county 7 per cent	100	....
Caldwell county 6 per cent	99½	*100
McCracken county 7 per cent	97*	....
McCracken county, new, 6 per ct.	99½	*100
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Louisville Transfer Co	....	*118¼
Bloomfield branch	....	60
Lou., N. A. and C. 1st mortgage	90	93
St. L. Air-line, 1st mort., 6 p.c.	....	52
Cecelian branch	104	*107
L. & N. R. R., Greens'g br. 7 p.c.	100	*103
L. & N. R. R. Co., consol. 7 p.c.	117½	118
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort. 7 p.c.	116½	117½
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 7 p.c.	110½	*111
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 p.c.	114½	*116
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 p.c.	116½	....
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.		
Canal bonds, 6 per cent	103*	....
Louisville Bridge Co., 7 p.c.	107½	*108¼
Water Co. bonds, 6 per cent	112*	....

*With interest added.

Col. Lewis Buckner reports as follows the Internal Revenue collections for seven days ending March 8, 1884:

Collections on lists	$132 82
Collections on beer stamps	2,247 75
Collections on spirit stamps	307,167 20
Collections on cigar stamps	1,272 75
Collections on tobacco stamps	15,050 58
Collections on special-tax stamps	116 60
Total	$325,987 70

Foreign exchange has ruled firm, though occasionally fluctuating. Sterling bills are at the same rates as a week ago, and are 5½@6c per $1,000 higher than a year ago. Gold exports have increased, and in the last fortnight amounted to about $8,000,000.

In London, English consols have been about steady, and American railroads have been dull and nearly stationary.

Silver bullion has declined slightly, being, however, 1¼c per ounce higher than a year ago. There are indications that vigorous efforts will be made to induce Congress to suspend the coinage of standard dollars. The result of such efforts is very doubtful, but it can hardly be denied that the movement will be more influential than any that has been made since 1878.

The following shows the rates of sterling exchange in New York, the rate of interest of the Bank of England, the gold price of silver, the price of British consols and of American 4 per cent. bonds in London, and of the price of middling upland cotton in Liverpool to-day, as compared with last week and last year:

	Mar. 10, '83.	Mar. 1, '84.	Mar. 8, '84.
Exch'ge	481½@484	487@490	487@490
B'k rate	3	3½	3½
Sil'r bul.	110¾	112⅛	112
Consols	102⅝	101 11-16	101 11-16
U. S. bds	122¾	125	126
Cotton	5 7-16d	5⅝d	5⅝d

Government 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds have declined ⅛@¼ per cent., and other issues are stationary.

The following table presents comparative prices of Government bonds:

	Mar. 10, 1883.	Mar. 1, 1884.	Mar. 8, 1884.
4½s of 1891	112¾	113¼	113¼
4s of 1907	119¼	123⅜	123¾
Three per cents	104	101	101
Currencies	128	129	129

The stock market has been quiet to dull, and the tone of speculation has been tame.

The following were the closing prices in the New York Stock Exchange to-day as compared with last week and last year:

	Mar. 10, 1883.	Mar. 1, 1884.	Mar. 8, 1884.
Western Union	84⅜	75	74⅜
Missouri Pacific	101⅛	91⅝	90½
New York Central	129	116½	116
Erie	37⅝	25⅛	24⅞
Union Pacific	97⅛	79	80⅛
Lake Shore	111¼	102⅞	102½
New Jersey Central	72⅜	87⅛	88½
Del., Lack. and Western	125	120¾	128
Northwest	133¼	117⅛	117¾
Illinois Central	143⅜	130½	129¾
Rock Island	123⅜	120	121
St. Paul	101	90¼	91¼
Michigan Central	93⅛	92	91⅛
Wabash Pacific (common)	29¼	16	15½
St. L. and San Fran. (com)	30	20¼	22
L. and N.	55	48¼	48⅞
Nash. and Chattanooga	59	52	53
Northern Pacific (com)	49⅛	21¼	21
L., N. A. and C.	50	15	20
Kansas and Texas	31⅛	20⅝	20¼
H. and St. Joe (com)	39	38½	38½
Denver and Rio Grande	45⅛	18¾	18
C., B. and Q.	119	122½	123¼
Chesapeake and Ohio	121⅛	13¼	12½
Canada Southern	68⅛	54½	53½
Texas Pacific	40¼	20⅛	19¼

The weekly statement of the New York Associated Banks is decidedly unfavorable, accepting large reserves as the test, but in view of the heavy idle surplus held the changes this week are of no unpleasant significance. Reserve resources have been reduced $7,000,800, and since March 1 about $10,000,000. The total is now $101,647,100, against $108,637,900 a week ago, and $64,336,700 a year ago. The banks hold therefore $32,210,400 more than a year ago, of which increase $20,000,000 is gold and $12,000,000 legal tenders. The deposit liabilities have decreased, and the relative reserve is $5,879,300 less than last week. The surplus above the lawful maximum is now $12,875,775, against a surplus of $18,699,975 a week ago, and a deficit of $5,166,150 a year ago. Foreign exchange has ruled strongly against New York. Eastern exchange in Western centers has been irregular, being about sustained at Chicago and Louisville, while St. Louis has declined to par.

The present position compares as follows with last week and last year:

	March 10, '83.	March 1, '84.	March 8, '84.
Loans	$325,180,000	$344,438,600	$348,279,600
Specie	51,519,700	76,848,200	71,943,200
L. tend's	17,917,000	31,789,700	29,693,900
Deposits	298,411,400	359,751,700	355,085,300
Circul'n	16,609,200	14,506,800	14,612,800
R'e'r'qd.	74,602,850	89,937,925	88,771,325
R'e held	69,436,700	108,637,900	101,647,100

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"The inquiry for loans is very well sustained in the local money market, and yesterday's discounts were quite up to the mark of the past fortnight. Aside from the increased demand from city customers there is a steady and continued call from the country banks and country borrowers who have an established credit with the banks of this city. This demand includes both original offerings and rediscounts, but is in the main to assist the cattle interests. The cattle-feeding districts of Central Missouri have taken considerable money from the St. Louis banks this year, but there has been a noticeable demand from other States also, more particularly from Texas, which still continues, discounts of Texas paper of this class being among the transactions reported yesterday. This is a kind of paper upon which borrowers habitually pay a very high rate of interest, and those borrowers who are able to offer security of a kind justifying reasonable rates are unable to make loans from their local banks at figures much under the rates charged on less secure paper of the same class. In Texas the rates range at 12@18 per cent., while even in Kansas City 12@15 per cent. are the current rates. Much of the paper discounted by the local banks at these rates has always ultimately made its way to the St. Louis banks for rediscount at the regular market rates for general business paper, the indorsement of the local bank giving the paper its only standing here. Last year, however, there was a departure from the old-time methods in this respect and considerable paper came here for original discount. The applications accepted were from both ranchmen and buyers, and, of course, only from such borrowers as were able to offer good collateral security, or otherwise to establish a satisfactory borrowing status. Loans were made to them as high as 10 per cent. in some cases, but never above that rate as far as heard from, while much of the discounting last year and this has been at 8 per cent. This, it will be seen, is so much below the lowest rate obtainable at the banks which have heretofore handled pretty much all this paper, that it is expected the volume of business done in St. Louis will constantly increase, as there is no other market available for these borrowers which is able to give as low a rate."

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Money is easy at 1½@2 ℔ cent., closing offered at 1½ ℔ cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ ℔ cent.

Sterling exchange is steady; sixty-day bankers' bills 487 and demand 490.

Bar silver $1 12.

Government bonds were steady.

Railway bonds were quiet.

In State securities Tennessee new to mixed rose to 41½.

The stock market was dull again. The result of the day's trading was to leave stocks very little changed from last night's prices. Of thirty of the most active stocks seventeen were a fraction lower, eleven a fraction higher, and two unchanged. The market closed quiet. The net changes in the prices of stocks to-night as compared with last Saturday night were insignificant in all but a very few. Out of thirty of the most active stocks during the week fifteen are lower and fifteen higher than a week ago. The most important changes were, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 1½ higher, Long Island 2¾ higher, Texas and Pacific 1½ higher, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis 2½ higher. All the other advances were less than 1 ℔ cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is 1⅝, Wabash preferred 1½ and Oregon Navigation 5 ℔ cent. lower. New York Central and Hudson River to-day declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 ℔ cent., payable April 19. The books will be closed from April 15 to 21. Withdrawals of double eagles from the Sub-treasury to-day $450,000. Sales of stocks for the week 1,578,607 shares.

The steamships Servia and Baltic, for Europe to-day, took out $4,500,000 in gold coin and bars and $200,000 in silver.

Application was made to the Stock Exchange to list $1,062,000 St. Paul and Omaha 6 ℔ cent. consols; an additional amount of Northern Pacific general mortgage and land-grant bonds, bringing the aggregate up to $45,509,000, and $5,000,000 of New York, Lackawanna and Western guaranteed construction mortgage bonds, bearing 5 ℔ cent. interest.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 152,000 shares, and included 39,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; 5,000 Erie; 11,000 Lake Shore; 9,000 Northwestern; 9,000 Reading; 18,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul, and 28,000 Union Pacific.

There was some activity in the mining market during the morning and prices were generally firm. The market relapsed into dullness after noon. Iron Silver sold at $1 55@1 50 seller sixty days, Oriental and Miller at 11c, Central Arizona at 30c, Castle Creek and Eureka, fifty shares, at $3 25. There was a sale of Cooper Queen, the first in a long time, at $5.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house to-day shows the following changes:

Loans, increase	$3,841,000
Specie, decrease	4,905,000
Legal-tenders, decrease	2,095,800
Deposits, decrease	4,666,400
Circulation, increase	106,000
Reserve, decrease	5,879,300
Banks now hold above the 25 ℔ cent. legal requirement	12,821,675

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Threes	101
Four and a halfs, coupon	113¼
Fours, coupon	123¾
Pacific sixes of '95	129

STOCKS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	113¾	Kansas & Texas	20⅛
Erie seconds	92¼	Lake Erie & W'n	16½
Leh. & Wilks	106¾	Lake Shore	102½
La. consols	77	Lou. & Nash	48⅜
Missouri sixes	105	L., N. A. & C	20
Han. & St. Jo	110	M. & C, 1st pref	10
St. P. & S. C. 1st	†120	Do. second pref	5
Tenn. sixes	41¼	Mem. & Char	33
Do. new	41¼	Mich. Central	91⅛
Tex. P. l. g. bds	50	Min. & St. Louis	16¼
Tex. P. & Rio G.	72¼	Do. preferred	33
U. P. firsts	115½	Mo. Pacific	90½
U. P. land grant	110½	Mobile & Ohio	9¾
U. P. s'kg f'ds	114½	Morris & Essex	124½
Virginia sixes	40	Nash. & Chat	53
Do. con. ex-cou.	40¼	N. J. Central	88½
Do. deferred	7	Nor. & W. pref	39
Adams Express	129	Northern Pacific	21
Allegheny Cen	12	Do. preferred	46½
Alton & T. H.	44	Northwestern	117¾
Do. preferred	93	Do. preferred	*140½
American Exp	96	N. Y. Central	116
B. C. R. & N.	70	Ohio Central	102⅞
Canada Pacific	54¼	Ohio & Miss	22⅜
Can. Southern	53½	Do. preferred	90
Central Pacific	60	Ont. & Western	10¼
Ches. & Ohio	12½	Oregon Navig't'n	85
Do. first pref	24	Oregon & Transc	19
Do. second pref.	15	Oregon Improv	41
Chic. & Alton	135	Pacific Mail	50⅜
Do. preferred	145	Panama	98
C., B. & Q.	123¾	Peoria, D. & E.	14½
C., St. L. & N. O.	84½	Pittsburgh	138
C., St. L. & P. com.	10	Pullman Pal. Car	108½
Do. preferred	29	Reading	58⅛
C., S. & Clev	35	Rock Island	121
Clev. & Columb.	65	St. L. & S. F.	22
Del. & Hudson	108	Do. preferred	42⅞
Del., Lac. & W.	128	Do. first pref	87½
Denver & R. G.	18	St. Paul	91¼
Erie	24⅞	Do. preferred	116
Do. preferred	68½	St. P., M. & M.	93¾
East Tennessee	7¼	St. P. & Omaha	30
Do. preferred	13½	Do. preferred	92⅞
Fort Wayne	131	Texas Pacific	19¼
Han. & St. Jo	38¾	Union Pacific	80½
Do. preferred	†88¼	U. S. Express	56
Harlem	193	W., St. L. & P.	15¼
Hous. & Texas	40½	Do. preferred	26¼
Illinois Central	129¾	Wells & Fargo	110
L. B. & Western	16⅛	Western Union	74⅜

†Asked. *Ex-Int.

Boston Bond and Stock Market.

BOSTON, March 8.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Old Colony......2 7-16 K. C. & C. B. 7s. *.....

Rutland pref.....	6¼	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s.	11¾
Do. common.....	12¾	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	1⅛
Wis. C. common.	12¼	A. & T. R. R.....	45
Do. preferred ...	*.....	Boston & Al.....	*. ...
F. & P. M. pref..	38	Boston & Me.....	*.....
T., C. & S. L. 1st 6s	*.....	C., B. & Q	*.....
T., D. & Bur.inc's	*.....	C. S. & C	25
B. Wat. Power..	138½	Eastern R. R.....	100½
Boston Land.....	*.....	F. & Pere M.....	16⅛
A. & T. 1st 7s....	*.....	L. R. & F. S.....	*.....
Do. land grant 7s	1	N. Y. & N. E....	1¼
B., H. & E. 7s...	23½	O. & L. C. pref..	14¼
Eastern R. R. 6s	37½	Do. common.....	½

*No sales.

MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 8.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Alta....	1⅛	Hale & Norcross.	1¾
Belcher ....,....	1	Martin White...	40
Belle Isle........	25	Mexican..........	1⅞
Best & Belcher..	2¾	Mount Diablo....	....
Bodie Consol....	9½	Navajo	2¼
California........	20	Northern Belle..	....
Chollar	1¾	Ophir............	2¼
Pacific Consol'd.	40	Potosi	1
Consolidated Va.	25	Savage...........	1
Crown Point.....	....	Sierra Nevada...	3
Day.............	....	Union Consol'd..	2
Eureka Consol'd.	3¼	Utah............	1¼
Gould & Curry...	1⅝	Yellow Jacket...	2⅛
Grand Prize.....	....		

Boston.

Boston, March 8.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Boston Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Allouez Min. Co..	116	Quincy	78⅜
Calumet & Hecla	*.....	Ridge............	18⅞
Catalpa	111¾	Silver Islet.......	161½
Copper Falls....	*.....	Osceola	28½
Franklin.........	*.....	Central	*.....
Pewabic..........	*.....	Huron	13

*No sales.

New York.

New York, March 8.—The following are the official closing quotations at the New York Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Homestake......	9	Quicksilver, pref	28
Iron Silver......	150	South Pacific....	*.....
Ontario.	†29	Sutro	15
Quicksilver	5	*No sales. †Asked.	

FINANCIAL.

JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN,

434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,

BUY and sell Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate paper and negotiate Loans. We also execute orders in the New York and Chicago markets. mr24 d&sufy

COMMERCIAL.

Movement of Leading Articles.

Louisville Board of Trade, March 8, 1884.—The following was the movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past 24 hours, and corresponding time last year:

Articles.	Rec'd 1884.	Ship'd 1884.	Rec'd 1883	Ship'd 1883.
Agricult'l imp. No.	1,408	2,409	352	936
Apples, green, bbls	186	150	261	271
Ale, beer and porter, bbls.	114	228	160	265
Bacon, lbs	132,870	179,826	243,528	196,458
Boots & shoes, cases	807	532	581	920
Corn, bu	23,961	2,652	12,756	2,000
Cotton, bales	1,896	1,015	1,269	919
Coffee, lbs	53,747	55,169	47,530	181,336
Flour, bbls	1,739	505	999	1,466
Furniture, pcs	1,378	1,925	1,300	1,657
Hams, lbs	3,285	76,544	4,000	23,148
H'dware, pkgs	981	1,443	1,079	1,886
Iron, pig, tons	240	90	240	53
Leather, bdls	60	141	101	461
Nails, kegs	273	514	156	1,105
Oil, carbon, bbls	711	980	150	1,002
Oats, bush	8,169	5,260	....	2,029
Potatoes, bbls	625	693	563	1,018
Rye, bu	1,823	811	1,500	....
Sugar, bbls	496	179	80	578
Seed, grass and clover, bags	282	453	588	1,399
Starch, bxs	100	558	395	169
Soap, bxs	399	663	328	553
Tobacco, leaf, hhds	183	298	241	422
Tobacco, m'fd, lbs	8,268	46,888	2,392	28,872
Wheat, bu	3,185	....	4,023	2,380
Wool, lbs	1,198	....	7,100	....
Whisky, bbls	781	1,121	383	1,041

Chicago Provision Statistics.

The closing prices of to-day in Chicago compared as follows with the prices ruling at the close of last week and the corresponding quotations of 1883:

	March 10, 1883.	March 1, 1884.	March 8, 1884.
MESS PORK.			
Cash or March	$18 10 @18 15	$17 70 @17 85	$17 70 @17 75
May	18 45 @18 47½	18 10 @18 12½	17 90 @17 92½
June	....	18 62½@18 65	17 97½@18 00
STEAM LARD.			
Cash or March	$11 25 @11 50	$9 40 @ 9 45	$9 30 @ 9 35
May	11 55 @11 57½	9 67½@ 9 70	9 47½@ 9 50
June	....	11 55 @........	9 55 @ 9 57½
CLEAR RIB SIDES.			
Cash	$10 00 @........	$9 25 @........	$9 20 @........
LIVE STOCK.			
Hogs	$6 25 @ 7 90	$6 20 @ 7 15	$5 00 @ 7 50
Cattle	4 50 @ 7 00	5 00 @ 7 00	5 75 @ 7 00
Sheep	5 00 @ 6 50	4 50 @ 6 00	4 00 @ 6 00

The Quinine Market.

[*New York Commercial Bulletin, March 8.*]

The exaggerated reports lately made of alleged sales of quinine at high prices have given place to general statements of a more sober and reliable character. Powers & Weightman are delivering and taking new orders at $1 40. Some other manufacturers quote more money, while others are down to P. & W.'s price. German in bulk is quoted down to $1 35 spot and $1 25 for future delivery, with sellers more anxious than buyers. In fact, there seems to be more than enough quinine to go all around; rather too much for the originators of questionable reports recently put into print. Morphine, however, seems to be in strong position. At all events, it is stated that P. & W. brand can not be had for immediate delivery, and that $4@4 25 is as low as any American brand can be secured at. Cinchona is found at something under the extreme prices quoted early in the week. Cutch is looking stronger on increased demand, and meets with better demand. Quicksilver remains strong at the recent advance. An advance on mercurials is expected, but up to the time of writing none had been announced. Aside from the above, we learn of no changes in prices, or new feature of importance.

The Wool Market.

[*Boston Advertiser, March 8.*]

This week has been a quiet one, and yet each house has reported a fair business for the season, which is surely late. It is, however, noticeable that the sales of domestic wool have been larger than a week ago by 161,400 lbs. the preponderance of the sales last week being caused by transactions in foreign carpet, which were 398,000 lbs more than this. So that it is fair to state that the week has been fully up to that of last week. Among the sales is included some wool that is believed to be the surplus stock of a corporation whose business is being curtailed. The tone of the market is healthy for desirable wools, receipts of domestic wools being much less than a year ago, and some of the larger manufacturers, it is very noticeable, are in the market at the close of the week. Some of them do not hesitate to report a slight improvement in goods, and that they have some fair orders. The list of buyers printed below shows conclusively that there has been more looking round. Some dealers, whose stocks are run down, have been in the market, but with all this there is no snap to trade, for all sales represent only the more urgent needs of the purchaser, and the indisposition to buy much ahead continues. It is generally conceded that there will be no change in the tariff, but as the time approaches for the new clips to be prominent in the situation, there is no disposition among dealers to advance prices; and, as manufacturers who are posted know this, they govern their purchases accordingly. All staple wools are firm, and selections are being narrowed down very perceptibly. The demand for supers has increased rather, and coarse wools are especially firm. All medium wools are quiet. Coarse ¼ blood unwashed is especially scarce and firm.

The large arrivals of Australian wools by the steamer Gulf of Suez, it was hoped by some would have a tendency to weaken values, and manufacturers have in many instances been offering prices that have not been accepted. There is no pressure to sell this Australian wool, for it is believed that it will all be wanted. Only a few lots of the better class of cross-breeds have been received, and this grade is scarce. The sale of 90,000 lbs Australian at 44@45c. that is reported elsewhere, cost 14¼d in Australia. It is known that three large mills have been buying Australian wool at the London sale, but their purchases have been mostly Adelaide wools. In all 2,500 bales have been bought. It is claimed that wool would have been more advantageously bought here, but, while that may be the case now, any large inquiry might have caused higher prices to rule. The London sale will close about the 13th instant.

In woolen goods there has been some improvement. The clothing trade reports some days of active distribution, and agents also report more demand for goods with a stronger tone, due in part to the few days of good weather and also to the growing belief that there will be no change in the tariff by Congress this session. There has been a good movement in overcoatings and worsteds. In ladies' cloths the demand has been active, and some large orders for Jersey cloths have been taken; worsted yarns are firmer, and in some cases higher prices are being asked. In new cassimeres there has been considerable inquiry, and a few orders have been taken. Altogether enough has been developed during the week to show that with good weather business in this department will greatly improve.

The following table gives the sales of domestic and foreign wool in this market for each week since January 1, and for the corresponding week of 1883:

Week ending	1884. No. of pounds.	1883. No. of pounds.
January 3	1,770,600	2,742,000
January 10	1,717,500	2,295,800
January 17	1,675,400	2,600,000
January 24	1,799,700	2,782,100
January 31	2,350,800	2,589,600
February 7	3,211,600	5,410,300
February 14	3,382,600	4,244,400
February 21	1,856,100	2,341,200
February 28	2,389,600	2,557,500
March 6	2,184,000	2,013,900
Totals	22,317,900	29,577,100

Decrease in 10 weeks—7,259,200 lbs.

The total amount of sales of various grades and descriptions is as follows:

Grade.	Pounds.	Price.
Ohio and Pennsylvania.	288,700	36 @41c
Michigan, Wisconsin, etc	80,200	32 @38c
Territory	277,100	18 @33c
Texas and Southern	31,100	17 @19½c
Combing and delaine	26,700	23 @45c
Unwashed and unmerchantable	187,100	15 @30c
Pulled wool and noils	252,500	24 @53c
Scoured and tub	134,000	25 @70c
California spring	414,500	14 @29c
California fall	23,000	12½@—c
Odds and ends	19,000	10 @29c
Unclassified	310,100	P. T.
	2,053,000	

FOREIGN.

Grade.	Pounds.	Price.
Foreign carpet	40,000	P. T.
Australian	91,000	38½@45c
Total	131,000	
Total domestic	2,053,000	
Total for the week	2,184,000	

Cotton Commissions.

A New York exchange says:

"A meeting of the members of the Cotton Exchange will be held this afternoon at 3:15 o'clock to hear the report of the Committee of Twenty-one on the present commission laws. It was impossible yesterday to obtain a copy of the report of the committee, but it was learned that they recommend the following changes: Under the present rules, when a broker makes a sale or purchase of 100 bales, and gives up during the day the name of his principal, he is allowed to charge $1; the committee recommend that this charge be reduced to 75c. The present rate for the 'round turn,' as the purchase and sale of 100 bales is called, is $5 between members residing in this city. The committee propose to reduce this rate to $4 50, and make it applicable to both resident and nonresident members. Where nonresident members are concerned the present rules fix $25 for the round turn; the committee propose to allow to the members of the Exchange living in New York or Brooklyn the privilege of making a rebate of $15, and to members elsewhere $12 50 on the present rates. There will be a very large meeting this afternoon, and a rather lively discussion is anticipated."

THE MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Leaf Tobacco Market.

The sales reported by the warehouses in the week just closed and in the expired portion of the current month and year were (in hogsheads) as follows:

Warehouses.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Green River	47	82	679
Ninth-street	288	368	2,668
Pike	43	68	738
Gilbert	52	62	862
Pickett	158	204	1,384
People's	54	81	686
Boone	120	179	1,073
Enterprise	67	69	908
Farmers'	290	356	2,113
Kentucky Association	67	96	678
Planters'	83	115	862
Falls City	200	248	1,479
Louisville	239	287	1,969
Totals, 1884	1,708	2,215	16,099
Totals, 1883	2,372	3,089	19,850
Totals, 1882	1,935	3,186	16,216
Totals, 1881	1,339	2,786	13,461

The sales during the week and year were subdivided as follows:

	Week.	Year.
Crop of 1883	1,639	15,196
Former crops	69	903
Totals	1,708	16,099

The receipts were 1,100 hhds., against 2,370 last week, and 1,160 in the corresponding week of last year.

The rejections were 261 hhds. and the proportion to actual sales was 11 per cent. In Cincinnati this week the proportion of rejections to actual sales was 32 per cent.

The receipts have been very light, aggregating less than half the amount received last week. This sharp falling off is due mainly to the impassable condition of wagon roads, and a small movement will necessarily continue until drying weather.

The offerings of Burley tobacco have consisted largely of common and medium grades, which have met a brisk demand at full prices. The better grades have been in moderate supply and rather quiet in tone, but prices have been supported. Lugs have continued strong.

In dark and heavy styles, lugs have continued in the lead and have been pushed up to a proximity with leaf rarely if ever before witnessed. The contingencies of the Spanish contract have been the objective point, but the supply has been light, as it will probably continue to be. Offerings of dark and heavy leaf have been taken at very full prices, but there are no quotable changes.

We quote full weight packages of new crop tobacco as follows:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$6 00@ 6 25	$6 00@ 8 00
Common lugs	6 25@ 6 50	7 00@ 9 00
Medium lugs	6 75@ 7 25	8 00@10 00
Good lugs	7 50@ 8 00	10 00@13 00
Common leaf	7 00@ 8 00	10 00@14 00
Medium leaf	8 25@ 8 50	14 00@16 00
Good leaf	9 00@10 50	17 00@20 00
Fine and fancy leaf	10 00@12 00	22 00@25 00

Mr. T. S. Puryear writes as follows from Paducah, under date of March 8:

"Receipts, 302 hhds; offerings, 216 hhds; rejections, 19. Common to good lugs are quoted at 6¼@6¾c and 6¾@7¼c, common to medium leaf at 7¼@8¼c and 8¼@9¼c and good leaf at 9½@11c. After a suspension of two weeks on account of high water, sales were partially resumed this week. The quality was generally poor. Prices were ¼@½c higher, and the market at times was excited. The weather is cold and very wet."

Saturday, March 8.—The sales to-day were distributed as follows:

The Boone House sold 11 hhds: 6 hhds Daviess county leaf and lugs at $9 50, 9 90, 8 90, 8, 7 and 6 80; 2 hhds Tennessee leaf and lugs at $8 and 7; 3 hhds Logan county lugs at $7 75, 7 80 and 6 45.

The Pickett House sold 25 hhds: 3 hhds Washington county (Ind.) Burley leaf and lugs at $19, 17 25 and 14 75; 5 hhds Trimble county common leaf and trash at $12 50, 12 25, 12, 8 70 and 7 50; 1 hhd Hancock county common leaf at $7 60; 5 hhds Breckinridge county common leaf and lugs at $8 60, 7 90, 7 80, 6 40 and 6 35; 3 hhds Lawrence county (Ind.) leaf and lugs at $8 70, 6 50 and 6; 8 hhds at private sale.

The Falls City House sold 17 hhds: 2 hhds Shelby county common leaf and trash at $13 25 and 6; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and trash at $6 60 and 6 25; 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at $9 90, 7 60 and 6 45; 3 hhds common leaf at $10 50, 7 40 and 7 30; 4 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $17 25, 14, 10 25 and 8 10; 3 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $11, 11 and 6 30.

The Louisville House sold 13 hhds: 5 hhds Woodford county leaf at $11, 14 75, 16 75, 16 75 and 17 25; 4 hhds Montgomery county leaf and lugs at $9 30, 10, 12 and 12 75; 2 hhds Trimble county leaf and lugs at $9 70 and 17; 1 hhd Todd county lugs at $6 50; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at $6 50.

The Green-river House sold 14 hhds: 2 hhds Cumberland county leaf at $10 25 and 8 90; 10 hhds Taylor county leaf and lugs at $8, 7 80, 7 40, 7 30, 7, 6 90, 6 80, 6 70, 6 60 and 6; 2 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $8 90 and 6 60.

The Pike House sold 7 hhds: 1 hhd Weakley county (Tenn.) leaf at $9; 1 hhd Sumner county (Tenn.) leaf at $9 50; 4 hhds Shelby county leaf and lugs at $15, 9 10, 8 70 and 6 40; 1 hhd Oldham county leaf at $16 50.

The People's House sold 5 hhds: 1 hhd Todd county common leaf at $7; 1 hhd factory trash at $3 75; 2 hhds Simpson county leaf at $9 70 and 8 80; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $10.

The Planters' House sold 20 hhds: 6 hhds Owen county leaf, lugs and trash at $22, 14, 8, 7 50 and 7 30; 6 hhds Henry county common leaf, lugs and trash at $15, 13 75, 9, 8 50, 7 40 and 8 20; 6 hhds Breckinridge county common leaf and lugs at $10 50, 8, 7 50, 7, 6 40 and 6 10; 2 hhds Grayson county common leaf and lugs at $7 95 and 6 80.

The Enterprise House sold 27 hhds: 9 hhds Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at $14, 13 25, 12, 12, 11 50, 10 75, 10 75, 9 30 and 5 90; 12 hhds Scott county lugs and frozen trash at $5 55, 5 30, 6 10, 9 40, 6 10, 10 50, 6 10, 6, 6 80, 5 90, 6 30 and 9 10; 6 hhds Tennessee lugs at $6 45, 6 90, 6 45, 6 65, 6 65 and 6 50.

The Farmers' House sold 37 hhds: 13 hhds Montgomery county leaf, lugs and trash at $20, 18 75, 18 75, 18, 16 25, 15, 13 25, 9, 7 80, 7 50, 7 35, 6 90 and 6 20; 7 hhds Carroll county leaf and lugs at $18 50, 17 50, 16 50, 16, 10 50, 11 and 10; 5 hhds Owen county common leaf at $9 20, 9, 8 80, 8 40 and 8 40; 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at 11 50; 2 hhds Hancock county leaf at $10 25 and 8 80; 3 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $7 40, 6 10 and 6; 1 hhd Orange county (Ind.) lugs at $7; 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $10 50 and 10; 1 hhd Henry county trash at $5 40; 2 hhds old leaf at $8 25 and 8 25.

The Ninth-street House sold 53 hhds and 1 box: 5 hhds Franklin county leaf, lugs and trash at $20 50, 16, 8, 10 75 and 10 50; 11 hhds Fayette county leaf, lugs and trash at $18 75, 18 75, 18, 13 75, 12 50, 14, 9 30, 14 75, 7 70, 17 and 11 75; 16 hhds Woodford county leaf, lugs and trash at $16, 14 25, 10, 10 50, 11 50, 7 90, 6 75, 6 60, 8 80, 6, 9 60, 7 80, 10, 9 40, 9 90 and 12 25; 4 hhds Mercer county lugs and trash at $13 50, 10, 7 60 and 5 50; 4 hhds Owen county lugs and trash at $13 25, 10, 9 90 and 14 50; 2 hhds Shelby county lugs and trash at $9 40 and 6 30; 5 hhds Cumberland county leaf and lugs at $9 60, 9 60, 6 35, 6 40 and 6 40; 1 hhd Meade county lugs at $6 30; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $9 90; 2 hhds Henry county leaf and trash at $15 75 and 6 50; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $7 30; 1 box at $9 50.

The Cotton Market.

Controlling centers have been rather inclined to quietness, and the market has been leaning somewhat in buyers' favor. Spot quotations have been about sustained, except in one or two Southern markets, where a reduction of 1-16c has occurred. Futures have declined 8@10 points.

The movement portward has continued light, with exports relatively liberal.

Advices as to the goods trade have been favorable as to England, and rather dubious as to the United States. There has been no speculative feeling, and consumptive demand has furnished about all the business passing.

In our local market there have been small receipts and offerings, with inquiries light, except at limits beneath the views of sellers. Prices have ruled steady.

We quote middling upland at 10⅝@10¾c, low middling 10@10⅛c, good ordinary 9¼c, and ordinary at 8¼c.

The following were the closing prices of futures in New York at the end of the last two weeks and in the corresponding week of 1883:

	Mar. 10, '83.	Mar. 1, '84.	Mar. 8, '84.
March	10.15c	10.94c	10.84c
April	10.29c	10.97c	10.84c
May	10.43c	11.44c	11.02c
June	10.57c	11.26c	11.14c
July	10.70c	11.36c	11.25c
August	10.81c	11.45c	11.35c
September	10.51c	11.14c	11.06c

The Provision Market.

There has been a very mild type of speculation in controlling markets, and the fluctuations have been such as are incident to mere brokerage operations among members of the Exchanges. The drift in Chicago until yesterday was rather favorable to buyers, and a moderate recovery has occurred latterly. At the close prices were lower in that market than a week ago by 10@20c per bbl in mess pork, 5c per 100 lbs in spot ribs and 10@20c per 100 lbs in steam lard. Hogs have ruled firm, closing 10@35c higher.

In our local market trade has been light on consumptive orders, but there has been a fair amount of trading between dealers.

We quote as follows for car-lots, cash:

MESS PORK—Mess pork $18 per bbl.

BACON—We quote shoulders 8c, clear rib sides 9⅝@10c, and clear sides 10⅛@10⅜c per lb, loose.

BULKMEATS—Shoulders, partly to fully cured, 7c, clear rib sides, 9¼c, and clear sides 9⅝c, loose.

LARD—We quote choice leaf at 11@11¼c per lb in tierces; steam lard, 9@9¼c, and prime family at 9¾c.

SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams, 13@14¼c; breakfast bacon, 11@11¼c; shoulders 8¾c, packed.

BEEF—Dried, 15c for Louisville and 15c for St. Louis cured.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

FLOUR—There has been a very active trade on Southern orders, and demand for good and five grades has been in excess of the supply. Local trade has been quiet. Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote at $6 50@6 75 for choice patent, $6@6 25 for plain patent, $5 50@5 65 for No. 1, and low grades $4 00@4 50. Buckwheat, Western, $6 25@6 50.

WHEAT—Local and shipping demand has exceeded the supply and prices have ruled strong; $1 05 for No. 2 red on track, and $1 08 for No. 2 longberry.

CORN—Demand has been active, and prices in sellers' favor. New mixed is salable on track at 51c, shelled at 51c, No. 2 mixed at 53½c, and new No. 2 white at 53½@54c.

OATS—Demand good, and prices have ruled firm. No 2 mixed Northern is salable on track at 37c, and white at 39½@40c for No. 2.

RYE—Prices are firm and higher. No. 2, 65c on track; No. 3, nominal.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

MALT, Etc.—Prices are steady and unchanged.

Choice distillers malt	75@80c
Medium distillers malt	65@70c
Mash	55@60c
Rye malt	70c
Corn malt	70c
Hops, New York and California	30@35c

CORN MEAL—Firm at last prices. We quote bolted at $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs, the inside price for new-crop meal, and kiln-dried at $2 85 ℔ bbl.

MILL OFFAL—Firm and tending up. Bran on track at $16 and ship-stuff $17, middlings at $19. Bran and shorts mixed at $17.

HAY—Demand has been moderate, but fully equal to the supply, and prices have ruled firm. We quote at $10 50@11 on arrival for good to prime timothy, and $7@10 for common mixed. Baled oats $14@14 50 for large bales.

STRAW—We quote wheat at $7 on arrival.

The Grocery Market.

CANDLES—There are no quotable changes. 15@15½c for full weight 4s to 8s per lb.

COFFEE—There has been a quiet but steady tone, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote Rio at 12@12½c for common, 13¼@14c for fair, 14¼@14½c for prime, 14¾@15c for choice, and 15¼@15¾c for fancy; Java at 19@24c; Laguayra at 13@14c, and Mocha at 28@30c.

CHEESE—Skim and prime factory cheeses have been firm and tending up. We quote at 11½@12c for skim, and 13c for prime factory, 15@15½c for cream-cheddar.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses new, 35@55c for fair to prime; sugarhouse syrup, 40@45c; and corn syrup, 33@35c; sorghum, 35@37.c

RICE—Carolina and Louisiana, 6@6¾c for new Louisiana, as to quality.

SUGAR—The tone has been rather weak and prices have lowered, but latterly the tone is firm. We quote granulated at 8@8⅛c; powdered and crushed at 8½@8⅝c; cut loaf, 8½@8⅝c; A, 7⅞@8c; off A, 7½c; extra C, 7¼c; C yellow, 6⅝@6⅞c; standard brands, New Orleans sugars, open kettle, 6¼@6⅝c by the barrel; granulated, 7⅞@8c; clarified, 7¼c.

SPICES—Pepper at 16@17c; allspice at 16@16½c, cloves at 20c; ginger at 8@10c; cinnamon, in mats, at 25c; nutmegs at 65@75c; mace at 60c, and cassia at 12c.

SALT FISH—Demand good. Mackerel are very firm. The stock of large sizes is practically exhausted in all principal markets.

	bbl.	100-lb half.	40-lb quar.	12-lb kit.
Bay No. 1	$20 00	$10 32	....	....
Large No. 2	16 00	8 32	$3 52	$1 16
Med. Shore No. 2	15 00	7 82	3 32	1 10
Medium No. 3	7 50	4 07	1 82	65
Small No. 3	6 50	3 57	1 62	59

WHITE FISH.

	100-lb half.	40-lb quar.	12-lb kit.
No. 1	$6 25	$2 82	95
No. 2	5 50	2 52	86
No. 3, or family	4 50	2 12	74
Large Codfish, per lb			5c
Medium Codfish, per lb			4c
Boneless fish, lb boxes			4½c
Roe herring, per bbl			$6 00
Roe herring, per half bbl			3 50

The Liquor Market.

There has been a smaller amount of trading in Kentucky whiskies, but the tone has been firm. Prices are quotably unchanged, but are to a large extent indeterminate, owing to wide variations of opinions.

We quote as follows:

Spring, 1880, sweet-mash free	$1 70 @	....
Spring, 1881, sweet-mash in b'd.	42½ @	45
Spring, 1882, sweet-mash in b'd.	37½ @	40
Spring, 1883, sweet-mash in b'd.	35 @	....
Spring, 1880, sour mash, free	2 00 @	2 50
Spring, 1881, sour-mash in bond.	50 @	60
Spring, 1882, sour-mash in bond.	45 @	55
Spring, 1883, sour-mash in bond.	40 @	45
Spring, 1879, sour-mash in wood.	3 25 @	3 75
Old goods prior to 1879	5 00 @	7 50

HIGHWINES—We quote at $1 15.

FRUIT BRANDIES—Apple-brandy, fall of 1882, $1 90@2 10; new crop, $1 75@1 80; peach-brandy, crop of 1882, $2 50@2 75; new crop, $2 25@2 75.

The Drug Market.

The spurt in quinine last week was broken this week by free sales from Powers & Weightman's stock, which, unexpectedly to the trade, escaped the fire, and prices were reduced to the previous scale. The advance in morphine has been sustained. Other articles are quotably unchanged.

Alcohol, $2 30@2 35. Alum, per lb, 3@3½c. Calomel, per lb, 68@70c. Camphor, per lb, 25@28c. Cochineal, per lb, 40c. Chloroform, per lb, 95c. Copperas, bbls, lb, 1c; copperas, kegs, lb, 1½c. Gum opium, per lb, $4 25. Indigo, per lb, 85@90c. Licorice, Calabria, lb, 38c. Magnesia, carb., 2-oz, lbs (Jennings), 38c. Morphine, $4 25. Madder, per lb, 12c. Oils—Castor, by the bbl, best, gal, $1 45; No. 3 do, $1 43; sweet, 90c@$1 75; olive, gal, $1 50@3 50; sperm, gal, $1 35; straits, gal, 55c; bank, gal, 53c; bergamot, lb (Sanderson's), $2 35; cassia, lb, $1 40; lemon, lb (Sanderson's), $2 25. Quinine, P. & W., ounce, $1 45@1 50; in cans, $1 40@1 45; foreign nominal; Cinchonidia, P. & W., per ounce, 65@70c. Rosin, bbl, $3@7 50. Soap—Castile, Fr, pure, 8½@9c. American bicarbonate soda, per lb, 4½c; soda, bicarb. Eng., casks, lb, 4¾@5c; soda, sal, lb, 2@2½c; soda, ash, lb, 3½c. Salts—Epsom, lb, 2@3c. Snuff—Ounce packages, $7 per gross; 2-ounce, $11; in tins, 1-ounce, $7 75; 2-oz, $12; 6-oz bottles, $11 per case. Brimstone, by the bbl, 3½@4c per lb. Flour sulphur, lb, 3½@4c. Saltpetre, commercial, lb, 8@10c; saltpetre, pure, lb, 13@15c. Turpentine, bbl, gal, 39c; turpentine, cans, gal, 42c. Venetian red, Eng., bbls, lb, 2¼@3c; Venetian red, Eng., keg, lb, 2½@4c. Iodine, $2 25; iodide potassa, $1 50. Cloves, 20c. Rhubarb, powdered, 90c@$1.

Miscellaneous Produce.

BUTTER—Prices have a general advance. We quote country common to fair, 10@18c; good to prime, 20@22c; choice rolls, 24@25c; Wisconsin rolls, 25c; dairy, nominal, and choice creamery, 30@35c.

BEANS—We quote medium country at $2 50@2 60, colored at $1 25@1 50, and black-eyed peas at $1 50 per bu.

BEESWAX—We quote at 25c ℔ lb.

CIDER—We quote crab-apple cider at $10@12, as to quality.

EGGS—Prices have fluctuated, closing lower. Twenty-five cases sold on Call to-day at 16c. We quote at 16c in patent cases.

FEATHERS—There were no material changes. Mixed at 35c, and prime goose 30@35c.

FIELD SEEDS—Demand has been good, with moderate offerings, and prices have advanced. We quote clover at $6 10 for common red, $6 30@6 35 for sapling, timothy at $1 50, orchard grass at $2 25, red top at 60c, bluegrass nominal.

FRUIT—The market has been firm, with a moderately fair demand. We quote green apples at $4@4 25 ℔ bbl for russets and jennetings from store, $3@3 75 ℔ bbl on arrival; dried apples, 6¼@6½c, and dried peaches 6c for halves unpeeled, and 4¼@5c for quarters. Cranberries nominal.

GINSENG—There are no new features. We quote at $1 40@1 60 for medium to prime.

HIDES AND SKINS—There are no quotable changes.

Prime dry flint hides, ℔ lb	17	@ ....
Damaged dry flint hides, ℔ lb	14	@ ....
Prime dry-salted hides, ℔ lb	12½	@ ....
Damaged dry-salted hides, ℔ lb	10½	@ ....
Prime green-salted hides, ℔ lb	8½	@ ....
Damaged green-salted hides, ℔ lb	6½	@ ....
Prime green	7	@ ....
Damaged green	5½	@ ....
Sheepskins, butchers'	75	@1 25
Lambskins, country	40	@ 80

FURS AND PELTS—We quote the buying prices of No. 1 skins as follows: Raccoon, 70c; mink, cased, 50@70c; mink, open, 40@50c; opossum, cased, 15@20c; opossum, open, 15c; gray fox, cased, 70@75c; gray fox, open, 60@70c; red fox, cased, 80@90c; red fox, open, 70@80c; black skunk, cased, 80@90c; striped skunk, cased, 25@60c; white skunk, cased, 10@15c; wild cat, 20c; house cat, 10c; muskrat, 10@12½c; otter, cased, $4@6; otter, open, $3@4 50; beaver, large, $3@5; deer skins, per lb, 20@25c.

HONEY—We quote honey in the comb at 15c per lb, and strained at 8½@10c and extracted at 11½@12c.

KRAUT—Firm at quotations. Ten half barrels sold on Call to-day at $5 25. We quote at $10 50@11 per 32-gallon bbl and $5 25@5 50 per half-bbl.

POULTRY—The market has been moderately active, with fair supplies, and prices nearly steady. We quote hens at $3@3 25 dressed or live, young chickens at $2 50@3, according to size and condition, live or dressed, per dozen. Geese, $4@5. Ducks, $3@3 50. Turkeys, dressed, 13@14c per lb, and live 10c.

NUTS—Tennessee white peanuts, 6½@7c per lb; red, 6c; Virginia, 10c. Chestnuts, nominal, and hickory nuts at 50@75c.

TANBARK—$11 50@12 per cord on track.

VINEGAR—Cider, $5@6; pure apple, $6, and white wine, $6 per bbl.

VEGETABLES—Irish potatoes have been quiet, irregular and weaker. Irish potatoes, $1 40 for Ru-sets and $1 30 for Early Rose per bbl from store. Seed potatoes, $3@3 25 for second growth, $1 40@1 50 for Northern and $1 60 for New York stock. Cabbage nominal. Onions, $2@2 25 per bbl from store. Sweet potatoes, $2 75@3 25.

WOOL—Quiet and nominal. We quote pulled at 28c and tub-washed at 33@35c per lb.

Miscellaneous.

BALING MATERIAL—Steady and unchanged. Association prices are as follows: We quote jute bagging as follows: 1½ lbs, 10¼c; 1¾ lbs, 10¾c; 2 lbs, 11½c; 2¼ lbs, 12½c. Iron ties, nominal.

BATTING—No. 1, 10¼c; No. 2, 9¾c; No. 3, 8¾c.

CANDIES—Stick candies, 10½@11½c; mach drops, 12@13c; kisses, 12@13c; nut candy, 17@24c; gumdrops, hard, 22@25c, and Arabin gumdrops, 11@15c; rock candy, 16@17c; lozenges, 18@30c; common pan work, 18@22c; fine do, 28@30c; plain cream work, 18@20c; decorated cream work, 16@20c; cordial, good, 22@25c.

CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, BRICK, &c.—Louisville cement, 80c per bbl at mill and 90c delivered in round lots, and 10c higher in small lots, and lime at 80@85c per bbl. Plaster at $2@2 25 per bbl; plasterers' hair, per bu, 25@30c; Porter's fire brick at $23@30 per 1,000; first and third-class facing bricks, $12@18; fancy-shaped bricks, $10@20.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2-lbs, 95c@$1; 3-lbs, $1 10@1 25. Peaches, 2-lbs, $1 35@1 70; 3-lbs, $1 75@2 25. Apples, 2-lbs, 90c@$1; 3-lbs, $1 35@1 60; do, gals, $3 50@4. Blackberries, 2-lbs, $1@1 20. Gooseberries, $1 20. Strawberries, $1 10@1 20. Raspberries, $1 75. Cherries, red, $1 40@1 50. String-beans, 90c@$1. Green peas, 90c@$1 35. Corn, 90c@$1 35. Pineapples, $1 65@2 60; do, Bahama, $2 50@2 75. Pears, 2-lbs, $1 30@1 50. Salmon, 1-lb, $1 50@1 70; 2-lbs, $2 75@3. Lobster, 1-lb, $1 75@1 85; 2-lbs, $3. Mackerel, 1-lb, $1 30@1 40. Tumbler jellies, 80@90c. Cove oysters, 1-lb, 60c@$1 10; 2-lbs, $1 25@1 90. Sardines, American, ¼s, $7 50@8 50; ½s, $15. Sardines, imp., ¼s, $14@15; ½s, $25@26. Pie peaches, $1 30@1 40 per doz.

CORDAGE—Manila rope, 16@16½c; Sisal, 10½@11c; cotton rope, 14@14½c; trotline, 20¼@21½c; staging, 23½c; sash rope, 16@18c; seine twine, 28c.

COAL—Pittsburgh lump, 14c; Kentucky, 10c; Laurel, 11c; coke, 9@10c; Pittsburgh, afloat, 8c.

COTTON YARN, CANDLEWICK, CARPET CHAIN—We quote Southern yarns as follows on round lots to the trade, net: No. 400, 9¼c; 500, 8c; 600, 7c; 700, 6¼c. Carpet chain, white, 16@17c; colored, 21½@22½c; twine, No. 1, 19@20c; No. 2, 17@18c; two-ply, 16½c; No. 3, 14½c. Candlewick, 18@20c; coverlet warn, 22c.

FRUIT JARS—Standard, $7 50 for quarts and $10 50 for half gallons; Mason's, $12 for quarts and $15 for half gallons.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There are no quotable changes.

Lemons, Messina, per box	$4 00	@	$5 00
Lemons, Malaga, per box	3 00	@	4 00
Prunes	8½	@	15
Dates	6½	@	10
Currants	7½	@	8½
Raisins, Muscatel, loose	2 30	@	2 40
Raisins, London, layer, new, per box	2 50	@	2 65
Raisins, Valencia, new, per lb	8½	@	9
Figs, new	17	@	20
Bananas, W. Indian, per bunch	1 50	@	2 50
Bananas, Aspinwall, per bunch	2 00	@	3 50
Cocoanuts, per 100	6 00	@	6 50
Pineapples, per doz	3 00	@	4 00

HOMINY AND GRITS—Hominy $3 40 and grits $3 50 per bbl.

LEATHER—Oak sole at 30@38c; Buffalo slaughter at 28@31c; hemlock at 23@28c; harness at 32@38c; bridle at $29@38 per dozen; skirting at 36@40c per lb; French calf at $1 40@1 80 per lb; city calf at 90c@$1 20 per lb; city kip at 55@75c per lb; upper kip at $30@40 per dozen.

LUMBER—No. 2 common boards, rough or dressed ....

Fencing, 8-inch, rough	$18 00
Fencing, 8-inch, rough	18 00
Sound barn boards, 10 and 12 inch, rough.	20 00
Sheeting, rough or dressed	15 00
Poplar joists, scantling, etc., under 15 feet long and twelve inches wide, rough	17 50
Hemlock	16 00
Sound common, inch, dressed	20 00
Shelving, inch, dre sed	25 00
Third-class, inch, dressed	45 00
Second-class, inch, dressed	50 00

Add $2 per 1,000 feet for thick to the third and second clear.

Second-class white pine flooring, dressed	$50 00
Third-class white pine flooring, dressed	32 50
Common white pine flooring, dressed	25 00
Second clear yellow pine flooring, dressed	35 00
Third clear yellow pine	30 00
Common yellow pine	22 50
Clear pine shingles, 16 inch	4 52
Star A shingles (nearly clear)	4 00
Six inch, clear butt (good)	2 90
Five inch, clear butt (fairly good)	2 50
Common or cull shingles	1 50
Eighteen inch shingles, clear	5 00
Eighteen inch, 6 to 10 inch clear butt	3 25
Best poplar shingles	2 50
Clear poplar weather-boarding, rough	15 00
Clear poplar weather-boarding, dressed	17 00
Good pine weather-boarding, dressed	20 00
Poplar laths	3 00
Pine laths	3 65

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market has been active, and prices have ruled steady.

Fine lbs	70@75c
Fine fl2	70@75c
Fine twist and coil	58@60c
Medium twist and coil	40@45c
Common twist and coil	35@38c
Medium lbs and 11 inch	38@40c
Common fl2	25@30c

NUTS—Retail selling prices: Almonds—Tarragona, 23@25c; do Ivica, 22@23c; do soft-shelled, per lb, 22@24c. Naples walnuts, per lb, 18@19c; Filberts per lb, 17@18c; Brazil nuts, per lb, 16c; peanuts, Tennessee, 8c for red and 9c for white; Virginia, 10@13c; pecans, 12@17c.

NAVAL STORES—Oakum, 8½@11c per lb; pine tar, $3 75 for Wilmington packages; $3 per dozen gallon cans, and $5 for large bbls; rosin, per bbl, $2 50@4 50; pitch, per bbl, $4; turpentine, per gallon in bbls, 39c.

OILS—There are no quotable changes.

Linseed, raw	55@56	Gasoline, 87°	23
Do., boiled	58@59	Castor oil No. 2 to No. 1	$1 35@1 45
Lard oil, extra	75	Coal oil, 110°	12
Lard oil, No. 1	65	Coal oil, 130°	13
Lard oil, No. 2	56	Coal oil, 150°	14
Miner's oil	52@53	Coal oil, 160°	16
Lubricating oil	10@14	Coal oil, 175°	19
Bank oil	53	Ex. ref'd cotton-seed oil	52
Straits oil	55		
Benzine	11	Ref'd cotton-seed oil	46
Gasoline, 63°	11		
Gasoline, 74°	12		

PAPER—Rag wrapping, 4@4½c; straw wrapping, 3@3½c; news, 7½c; book, 9½@12c.

POWDER AND SHOT—We quote rifle powder at $5 25 and blasting $2 50 per keg. Patent shot at $1 80@1 85.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Paint—White lead, in kegs, strictly pure, 6c, and standard at 5.50c. Colors—American red lead, 6¼c per lb; English orange minerals 12c per lb; English Venetian red, 1¾c per lb; French rochelle oker, 2c per lb; Paris white, 2c per lb; Spanish whiting, 90c per 100 lbs.

RAGS—Clean cotton rags, 2@2¼c per lb, and woolen, 1c.

SALT—We quote Ohio river and Kanawha, 7-bu bbls, at $1 50; Saginaw, $1 20; 280-pound barrels at $1 15, and $2 for Syracuse dairy, all free on board.

TINNERS' STOCK—

Charcoal ICW, 10x14	$6 50
Charcoal IC, 10x14	7 00
Charcoal IC, 10x14, best	7 00
Charcoal ICW, 12x12	6 75
Charcoal IC, 12x12, good	7 25
Charcoal IC, 12x12, best	7 75
Charcoal IC, 14x14, best	13 00
Charcoal IC, 16x16, best	16 00
Charcoal ICW, 14x20, bright	6 50
Charcoal IC, 14x20, good bright	7 00
Charcoal IC, 14x20, best bright	7 25
Charcoal IC, 14x20, roofing, good	6 25
Charcoal IC, 14x20, roofing, best	6 50
Charcoal IC, 14x20, roofing, M. F	8 25
Charcoal IC, 20x28, roofing, best	13 00
Charcoal IC, 20x28, M. F	17 50
Coke IC, 10x14, Y. and equal	6 00
Coke IC, 10x20, J. B. and equal	10 50
The usual difference for X's.	Per lb.
Block tin, Banca	27
Block tin, Straits	24
Block tin, English L. and F	24
Bar tin	28
Pig lead	5
Bar lead	6
Russia sheet iron, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15	14

Iron wire, per bundle, 63 lbs, list price, 50 per cent. discount.

Lacquered wire, per bundle, 55 lbs, list price, 50 per cent. discount.

Brazier's copper, 24c.

WINDOW GLASS—There are no new features. We quote subject to a discount of 60 per cent. for single sizes, and 60 and 10 per cent. for double.

Sizes 6x8 to 10x15—For AA	$8 25
Other grades and sizes in the usual proportion.	
For A	$8 25
For B	7 50
Sizes 11x14 to 15x24....For AA	9 25
For A	8 50
For B	8 00
For C	7 25

WOODENWARE—We quote buckets at $1 60@1 90; tubs at $5 50, 6 50 and 7 50; well-buckets at $3 50; washboards at $1@2 50.

The Dry Goods Market.

There has been a quiet state of trade, and the scale of distribution has been evidently influenced injuriously by the execrable condition of the weather. Prices are stationary.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—Great Western 4-4, 6¾c; Columbia 4-4, 6¼c; Hoosier 4-4, 5½c; Trion, 6½c; Bartow, 6¼c; Pepperell 10-4, 22½c; Pepperell E, 7¼c; Pepperell R, 6¾c; Pepperell O, 6½c; N, 6¼c; Pinewood, 6¼c; Tennessee premium, 6c; Cherokee, 4½c; Pioneer, 6¼c; Windsor P, 5½c; Graniteville E. E, 6¼c.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS—Androscoggin, 36-inch, 8c; Fruit of Loom, 9c; Hope, 7½c; Lonsdale, 8¾c; Lonsdale cambric, 11½c; Masonville, 9c; Wamsutta, 10½c; New York Mills, 10½c; Pride of West, 11½c; Pepperell 10-4, 25c; 9-4, 22½c; 8-4, 20c; 7-4, 18c; 6-4, 17c; Blackstone, 7½c; Hill 4-4, 8¼c; do. 7-8, 7½c.

PAPER CAMBRIC—Manville, 6c; S. S. & Sons, 6c; Masonville, 6c; Warren, 6c; high colors, 1c higher; seconds, ½c lower.

PRINTS—Light spring work. Cocheco, 6c; Cocheco robes, 6c; American, 5½c; Pacific, 6c; Steel River, 5½c; Conestoga, 5½c; Merrimac, 5½c; Gloucester, 5½c; Simpson, 6c; plain black, 6c; Allen, 5½c; Richmond, 6c; Harmony, 4½c; Arnold, 6c; Windsor, 6c; Manchester, 6c; Hamilton, 6c; Dunnell, 6c; Hartel, 6c; Knickerbocker, 5½c; Balmoral, 4½c; Fenwick, 4½c.

BAGS—2-bu seamless—Banner, $18 50; United States, $17 50; Mondamin, $21@22; Penn Mills, $22@24; Otter Creek, $18 50.

OSNABURGS—Six-oz, 8c; 7-oz, 9c; 8-oz, 9½c.

CORSET JEANS—Androscoggin, 8½c; Rockport, 7c; Laconia, 8c; Suffolk, 8c; Naumkeag sateen, 8½c; Pequot, 8½c.

TICKS—Conestoga, ex., 15c; do, 7-8, 13½c; Gold Medal, 4-4, 14c; CCA, 7-8, 12c; AF, 4-4, fancy, 18c; BF, ¾, fancy, 15c; CT, 4-4, 13c; Lewiston, 36-inch, 15½c; do, 32-inch, 13½c do, 30-inch, 12½; Hamilton, D, 10c.

SPOOL COTTON—J. & P. Coats, 55c; Clark's, John. Jr., 55c; Clark's O. N. T., 55c; Willimantic, 6-cord, 55c; Green & Daniel, 27c; Holyoke, 25c; Stafford's, 25c.

JEANS—Louisville, 25@40c.

STRIPES—Amoskeag, 10½@11½c; American, 9½@10c; Columbian cheviots, 7¾@8c; Everetts do, 10c.

The Iron Trade.

There has been a very slow trade in pig irons, and the feeling is evidently less confident and firm. The scale of asking prices is unchanged, but dealers are not holding firmly, and concessions are attainable on all grades.

Merchant irons have been quiet, with prices stationary. Nails are in better supply and have been selling lower.

FOUNDERY IRONS.

No. 1 Hanging Rock, charcoal	$23 00@24 00
No. 2 Hanging Rock, charcoal	22 50@23 00
No. 1 Southern, charcoal	@21 00
No. 2 Southern, charcoal	@19 50
No. 1 Hanging Rock, stonecoal and coke	19 50@20 00
No. 2 Hangnig Rock, stonecoal and coke	18 50@20 00
No. 1 Southern, stonecoal and coke	@20 00
No. 2 Southern, stonecoal and coke	@18 50
Silver Gray	@17 50
"American Scotch"	18 00@19 00

MILL IRONS.

No. 1 charcoal, cold-short and neutral	19@20
No. 1 stonecoal and coke, cold short and neutral	@17
No. 2 stonecoal and coke, cold-short and neutral	16 50
No. 1 Missouri red-short	22@23
White and mottled, cold-short and neutral	16@17
Sloss No. 1	@21
Sloss No. 2	@19
Sloss No. 3	18 50

CAR-WHEEL IRON—Cold-blast Hanging Rock 28@32; Cold-blast Alabama and Georgia 25@26; Cold-blast Kentucky 26@30; Hanging Rock W. B 24@25.

SHEET IRON—According to grade:

Russia	$0 14@	15
Planished American "Russia."	10@	11
Nos. 10 to 14 boiled iron	2 70@	2 80
Nos. 15 to 17 boiled iron	2 90@	3 00
Nos. 18 to 21 boiled iron	3 10@	3 20
Nos. 22 to 24 boiled iron	3 20@	3 40
No. 26 boiled iron	3 40@	3 60
No. 27 boiled iron	3 50@	3 70

STEELS—English cast, 16@18c; American, 12@14c.

Extra sizes and quality additional.	
R'd machinery, 6@8c; Spring	7@ 8c
Swede blister, 7@8c; American blister	8@ 9c
Rolled lay and toe calk	8@ 9c
Hammered lay and toe calk	9@10c
Tire, according to size and brand	6@ 8c
Plow steel slabs	4@4½c

BARIRON—We quote at $1 90@2 10 per 100 lbs, according to quality.

BARBED FENCING WIRE—Galvanized, 6½@7c; painted, 5¾@6c per lb.

CARRIAGE BOLTS—Eighty per cent. discount.

NORWAY IRON—Bars and shapes......6c Nail rod..........8@9c

HORSE SHOES—Leading brands, $4 50@4 75, and mule shoes $1 higher.

HORSE-SHOE NAILS—Leading brands, 16@20c for 8s; smaller sizes additional. Discount for quantity.

CUT NAILS—Tenpennies $2 60@2 65, according to size of order.

IRON HARROW TEETH—3½@4c.

SCREW AND STRAP HINGES—3½@4½c, according to size.

CLEVICES—Meikle's wrought plow clevices, 5¾@6c.

Horse and Mule Market.

[*Reported by Scoggan, Hudson & Co., Sixteenth and Main streets.*]

The demand for all classes of stock has improved since our last report, though prices remain about the same. Sales the past week, 200 head; receipts, 175 head; on the market, 300 head. We quote:

Fourteen hand mules, 4 to 7 years old.	$90@100
Fourteen and a half hand mules, 4 to 7 years old	110@120
Fifteen hand mules, 4 to 7 years old	120@130
Fifteen and a half hand mules, 4 to 7 years old	130@160
Sixteen hand mules, 4 to 7 years old	160@185
Sixteen and a half hand mules, 4 to 7 years old	185@210

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Chicago.

Chicago, March 8.—Flour is steady and unchanged; good to choice winter $4 90@5 85; soft spring wheat $4@4 50; Minnesota baker's $4 50@5 25; patents $5 50@6 25. Rye flour $3@3 35. Buckwheat flour $5 75@6 50. There are some export orders on the market awaiting an expected reduction of freight rates next week; 5,100 sacks sold for export. Wheat, demand active and prices strong and higher; short free buyers and reports of damage to growing winter wheat crops tended to give additional firmness to the market; opened ⅜@½c higher, later receded ¼c, but rallied again and advanced ⅝c, closing ⅞c higher than yesterday; sales ranged: seller March 91¾@92¼c, closing at 92@92¼c; seller April 92@92⅝c, closing at 92⅝@92¾c; seller May 97@98¾c, closing at 97⅝c; seller June 98¾@99⅝c, closing at 99⅝c; seller July 99¾c@$1 00½c, closing at $1 00⅛@1 00¼c. No 2 Chicago spring 92@92⅜c; No 3 Chicago spring 79@81c; No 2 red winter 99c@$1. Corn, demand active, but prices unsettled and higher; the shorts covered freely, and outside buying orders were large; the market opened ⅜@⅝c higher than the closing on 'Call yesterday, later declined ⅝c, but rallied 1c, and closed 1¼c higher than the closing on 'Change yesterday; sales ranged: Cash 52@53¼c; seller March 51⅛@53c, closing at 52c; seller April 51¾@52¼c, closing at 52¼c; seller May 56⅛@57⅛c, closing at 57¾c; seller June 57@58c, closing at 57⅞c; seller July 58¾@59⅝c, closing at 59⅛c. Oats, demand light but holders are firm and prices ⅜@⅜c higher; sales ranged: Cash 32@32⅜c; seller March 31¼@31⅞c; seller April 31⅛@31¾c, closing at 31⅝c; seller May 35⅛@35⅝c, closing at 35⅜c; seller June 35⅝@36c; seller year 29⅛@29⅜c. Rye is dull at 58½c. Barley, demand fair and market firm at 64c. Flax seed is firm at $1 58 on track. Pork is in fair demand but irregular; the market opened 25c higher, later receded 15@17½c, but rallied again 7½@10c, and closed steady; sales ranged: Cash $17 70@17 75; seller May $17 82½@18, closing at $17 90@17 92½; seller June $17 90@18 05, closing at $17 97½@18. Lard is quiet and nominally unchanged; sales ranged: Cash $9 30@9 35; seller May $9 45@9 50, closing at $9 47½@9 50; seller June $9 52½@9 57½, closing at $9 55@9 57½; seller July $9 60@9 62½. Bulk meats are quiet: shoulders 7.25c; short rib sides 9.20c; short clear sides 9.85c. Butter is quiet and unchanged; fine creamery 35@38c; dairy 20@28c. Eggs are quiet and unchanged at 20@21c. Whisky is steady and unchanged at $1 17. Receipts: Flour 14,000 barrels; wheat 21,000 bushels; corn 145,000 bushels; oats 54,000 bushels; rye 5,500 bushels; barley 22,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 15,000 barrels; wheat 14,000 bushels; corn 143,000 bushels; oats 78,000 bushels; rye 4,500 bushels; barley 15,000 bushels.

New York.

New York, March 8.—Flour—The market is dull: receipts 10,000 barrels; exports 2,400 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 80@3 40; common to good extra $3 40@3 75; white wheat extra $6 25@6 50; good to choice $3 80@6 50; fancy do $7 40; extra Ohio $3 40@6; St. Louis $3 50@6 25; Minnesota patent process $5 75@6.

Grain—Wheat, options opened strong and advanced ⅛@⅜c, but afterward became weaker and dropped back ¼@½c, closing quiet and steady; receipts 10,000 bushels; exports 56,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1 06¼@1 08; ungraded red 93c; No 4 red 92c; ungraded white $1 12; No 2 white 98c; No 2 red seller March, sales of 56,000 bushels at $1 07⅛@1 07⅜, closing at $1 07¾; seller April, sales of 304,000 bushels at $1 09⅛@1 09¾, closing at $1 09¾; seller May, sales of 2,134,000 bushels at $1 11⅜@1 12¼, closing at $1 12; seller June, sales of 3,4,000 bushels at $1 12⅞@1 13, closing at $1 12¾. Corn, spot lots are ⅛c and options ⅛@⅜c higher and firm; receipts 14,000 bushels; exports 17,000 bushels; ungraded 58¼@62c; No 3 60@61c; steamer 61½c; No 2 61¾@63¼c; No 2 seller March 61¾@62¼c, closing at 62¼c; seller April 62¼@63¼c, closing at 62¾c; seller May 63⅛@63¾c, closing at 63⅝c; seller June 63⅝@64⅛c, closing at 64⅛c; seller July 64⅛@65⅛c, closing at 65⅛c. Oats are a trifle higher; receipts 14,000 bushels; exports none; mixed Western 40@41c; white Western 44@46½c.

Hay—Is steady with a fair demand at 45@50c ℔ cwt.

Hops—Are quiet but firm.

Groceries—Coffee, spot fair Rio is dull and weak; options are slightly higher but quiet: sales of 250 bags No 7 Rio seller March at 10.70c; —— bags seller April at 10.75@10.80c; 2,250 bags seller May at 10.80c; 4,000 bags seller June at 10.85c; 2,750 bags seller July at 10.85c; 1,000 bags seller August at 10.90c. Sugar is quiet but steady: common to prime is held at 7⅛@7⅜c; muscovado 6⅛@6 9-16c; centrifugal 7⅜c; fair to good refining 7½@7⅝c; refined is firmer; extra C 5⅞@6⅛c; white extra C 6¼@6⅜c; yellow 5¼@5⅝c; off A 6⅜@7⅛c; centrifugal 6⅛@6⅝c; mold A 7⅛c; standard A 7⅛c; confectioners' A 7 3-16c; cut loaf and crushed 7¾c; powdered 7 11-16@7¾c; granulated 7½c; cubes 7½c. Molasses is quiet and unchanged; Cuba, to arrive, 24½c; New Orleans is quoted 35@56c; 50-test refining 24c; Porto Rico 35@45c; Cardenas 24c flat; Havana 25½c; English islands 35@40c. Rice is firm and moderately active; domestic 4¾@7c; Rangoon 4¾c.

Petroleum—Is strong; United Pipe-line $1 02; crude 7¾@8¼c; refined 8¼c for 70½ test.

Tallow—Is steady; prime city 7½@7 9-16c.

Rosin—Is firm at $1 47@1 50.

Turpentine—Is dull at 36c.

Eggs—Western fresh are dull and lower at 21½@22c.

Leather—Is firm and in good demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 21@23¼c.

Wool—Is dull and weak; domestic fleece 32@45c; pulled 18@40c; unwashed 10@28c; Texas 14@27c.

Provisions—Pork is dull and nominal; new mess spot $17 50@17 62½; clear back $20@20 75; Western family mess $14 50@15. Beef is quiet and unchanged; extra mess $12. Cut meats dull and nominal; long clear middles 9¼c. Lard steady; prime steam $9 50; seller March $9 55@9 57; seller April $9 55@9 59; seller May $9 65@9 69; seller June $9 72@9 74; seller July $9 80@9 82.

Butter—Is firm and in good demand at 9@37c.

Cheese—Demand fair and market firm; Western flat 11½@13c.

Pig Iron—Is dull; Scotch $20 50@23 50; American $17@22.

Lead—Is firm; common 4.10c.

Tin—Is quiet but steady.

Baltimore.

Baltimore, March 8.—Flour is steady with a moderate demand; Howard street and Western superfine $2 50@3 50; extra $3 75@4 75; family $5@5 75. Wheat, Western is fairly active and higher: No 2 winter red spot $1 09½@1 09¾; seller March $1 09 bid; seller April $1 10¼@1 10⅜; seller May $1 11¾@1 12; seller June $1 12⅜@1 12¾; seller July $1 12 bid. Corn, Western is firmer and dull; Western mixed spot and seller March 58c bid; seller April 58¼@59¼c; seller May 60@60¾c; seller June 61c bid; steamer 56c asked. Oats are quiet and steady; Western white 43@44c; do mixed 42@43c; Pennsylvania 42@44c. Rye is firm at 72@74c. Hay is unchanged; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $14@16 ℔ ton. Provisions are dull and lower; Mess pork old $18; new $19. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 8@10¼c. Bacon, shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 11c. Hams 14½@15c. Lard, refined 10¼c. Butter is firm: Western packed 10@22c; creamery 35@38c. Eggs are lower and quiet at 22c. Petroleum is unchanged: refined 8¼@8½c. Coffee is unchanged: Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11½@12½c. Sugar is unchanged: A soft 7½c. Whisky is unchanged at $1 11@1 12. Freights to Liverpool per steamer are dull; cotton 3-16d; flour 1s 3d per barrel; grain 2½d. Receipts: Flour 5,100 barrels; wheat 17,000 bushels; corn 19,000 bushels; oats 3,000 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels. Shipments: Corn 1,000 bushels. Sales: Wheat 433,000 bushels; corn 118,000 bushels.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 8.—Flour is firm with a moderate demand; Pennsylvania family $5; Ohio clear $5 50; do straight $5 75@6; winter patents $6 10@6 50; Minnesota bakers, clear $5; do choice clear $5 50; Minnesota patent process $6 50@6 75. Rye flour is steady at $3 50@3 60. Wheat opened dull, but prices advanced ⅜@½c, and closed firm; No 2 red seller March $1 05¾@1 08¾; seller April $1 09¾@1 10¼; seller May $1 11¾@1 12; seller June $1 12½@1 13. Corn advanced ¼@½c under better reports from the West, but neither speculators nor shippers were disposed to operate; car lots dull and weaker; no grade 56@57c; rejected yellow 59c; No 4 yellow 60c; steamer 61c; sail mixed seller March 60¾@61c; seller April 60¾@60¾c; seller May 61⅛@61⅝c; seller June 61⅝@62⅛c. Oats quiet but steady: No 3 white 43¾; No 2 white 43½@44c. Provisions steady. Beef, city family $14; do packed $13@10; No 1 mess $11; India mess, f. o. b., $24 50. Pork, new mess $19 50; prime mess, new $18 50. Hogs, dressed $8@8 75. Hams, smoked 14@15c. Lard quiet: city refined $10 25@10 37½; steam $9 70; butchers' loose $9 25@9 50. Butter is in good demand; creamery extras 38@39c; firsts 30@32c; New York State and Bradford county, Penn., tubs 24c; do firsts 18@20c; Western extras 20@22c; do good to choice 15@18c; rolls 9@16c. Eggs are quiet; extras 20c. Cheese, prices firm and market fairly active; full creamery 13½@14¾c; Western fair to good 11½@12½c. Petroleum is quiet but steady; refined 8⅜@8¼c. Receipts: Flour 3,000 barrels; wheat 5,000 bushels; corn 11,000 bushels; oats 10,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 3,000 bushels; corn 5,000 bushels; oats 10,000 bushels.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 8.—Flour is unchanged; family $4 15@4 30; choice $4 60@4 70; fancy $5 25@5 65. Wheat was a shade better; No 2 red $1 00¾@1 10¾ cash; $1 10¾ seller March; $1 11¾@1 11⅞ seller May; $1 10⅜@1 10¾ seller June; $1 01⅜@1 02⅝ seller July; 98⅞@99⅛c seller year; No 3 red $1@1 00½c. Corn was higher: No 2 mixed sold at 48⅞@49⅛c cash; 48⅝c seller March; 49⅝c seller April; 50¾@51¼c seller May; 51⅞@52⅜c seller June; 53⅛@53⅝c seller July. Oats were very slow; 33⅝@34c cash; 35⅛@35⅝c seller May. Rye is easy at 57⅛@58½c bid. Barley is quiet at 55@80c for American. Lead is steady at 3.85c. Butter is unchanged; creamery 30@31c; dairy 20@27c. Eggs are easier at 15c. Flax seed is slow at $1 50. Hay is unchanged; prairie $9@10 50; timothy $11@15. Bran is unchanged at 85c at the mill. Corn meal is quiet at $2 50. Whisky is steady at $1 16. Provisions are slow with only a small job trade. Pork $17 87½. Bulk meats, long clear sides 9.10@9¼c; short rib sides 9¼@9.35c; short clear sides 9½@9.55c. Bacon, long clear sides 9.80c; short rib sides 9⅝@9.90c; short clear sides 10¼c. Lard is nominal at $9 25. Receipts: Flour 7,000 barrels; wheat 22,000 bushels; corn 151,000 bushels; oats 41,000 bushels; rye one; barley none bushels. Shipments: Flour 8,000 barrels; wheat 14,000 bushels; corn 114,000 bushels; oats 1,000 bushels; rye none; barley none.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 8.—Flour, family $5@5 25; high grades are easier at $5 62½@6 05. Corn is in good demand but easier and scarce; mixed 63@64c; white 65c. Oats are dull and lower: choice 44½c. Corn meal scarce and firm at $3 10@3 15. Hay is strong and higher but scarce; choice $22. Pork is in good demand but irregular at $18 10@18 25. Lard is lower; tierce refined $9 50; keg $10. Bulk meats are in fair demand but at lower rates: shoulders, packed 7⅜c; long clear and clear rib sides 9⅝c. Bacon is in fair demand; shoulders 8c; long clear and clear rib sides 10½@10⅝c. Hams, choice sugar-cured canvased steady at 13@13½c. Whisky is firm; Western rectified $1 05@1 20. Coffee steady with a good demand; Rio cargoes, common to prime 11@13⅜c. Sugar is dull and unchanged; common to good common 4⅝@5c; fair to fully fair 5¼@5⅝c; prime to choice 5⅝@5⅞c; yellow clarified 6⅛@6⅝c; white clarified 7c; granulated 7¼c. Molasses is quiet; centrifugal 17@30c; common 20@22c; fair 25@28c; prime to choice 35@48c. Rice is quiet but firmer; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅜@5⅝c. Bran is quiet and easier at $1 10. Cotton seed oil is quiet but steady; prime crude 36@38c; summer yellow 43@46c. Sight exchange on New York $2 ℔ $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange bankers' bills 487½.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, March 8.—Flour is in fair demand. Wheat is strong; No 2 Milwaukee 93c; seller March 91c; seller April 92c; seller May 97c; seller June 98⅛c. Corn is firmer; No 2 53@53½c. Oats are firm; No 2 31¾@32c. Rye is steady; No 1 60c; No 2 57½c. Barley is higher; No 2 spring 61@61½c; No 3 extra spring 57c. Provisions are firm. Mess pork $17 80 cash and seller March; $17 95 seller May. Lard, prime steam $9 40 cash and seller March; $9 50 seller May. Hams, sweet pickled 11¾@12¼c. Live hogs are lower at $6 25@6 90. Butter is firm and higher; choice creamery 30@34c; fair to good 26@30c; best dairy 26@28c. Cheese is firm; cheddars 13@13½c; flats 14@15c. Eggs steady; fresh 22@23c. Receipts: Wheat 10,000 bushels; corn 20,000 bushels; oats 13,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 4,000 bushels; corn 11,000 bushels; oats 5,000 bushels.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, March 8.—Flour is quiet; family $4 65@4 85; fancy $5 15@5 40. Wheat is in good demand and firm; No 2 red $1 05@1 07. Corn is active and firm; No 3 mixed 50c. Oats are firm and higher; No 2 mixed 36¾@37c. Rye is quiet; No 2 65@66c. Barley is quiet but firm; extra No 3 fall 66c. Pork is firmer; mess $17 75. Lard is firmer; prime steam $9 20@9 25. Bulk meats are firm; shoulders 7c; short rib sides 9c. Bacon is firm; shoulders 8c; short rib sides 10½c; short clear 10½c. Whisky is active and firm at $1 15. Butter is firm and unchanged; extra Northwestern creamery 41c; choice dairy 25c. Linseed oil is in fair demand at 55c.

Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, March 8.—Wheat is steady: No 2 red winter $1 02. Corn is firmer; mixed 48½c. Oats are weaker; mixed 34c.

Cotton Markets.

New York, March 8.—Cotton, market quiet; middling upland 10⅝c; middling Orleans 11⅛c; futures are dull; seller March 10.84c; seller April 10.84c; seller May 11.02c; seller June 11.14c; seller July 11.25c; seller August 11.35c; seller September 11.06c; seller October 10.68c; seller November 10.57c; seller December 10.58c. Future deliveries continue to slowly decline; the market closed dull, with leading months 2-100c lower than yesterday.

New Orleans, March 8.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged; middling 10 7-16c; low middling 10⅛; good ordinary 9 9-16c; net receipts 2,900 bales; gross 3,800 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,100 bales; sales 4,000 bales; stock 322,745 bales.

Galveston, March 8.—Cotton is easy and unchanged: middling 10⅜c; low middling 10 3-16c; good ordinary 9 11-16c; net receipts 825 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales; exports coastwise 12 bales; sales 70 bales; stock 28,150 bales.

Memphis, March 8.—Cotton is steady; middling 10⅝c; receipts 1,080 bales; shipments 2,500 bales; stock 65 930 bales; sales 1,050 bales.

St. Louis, March 8.—Cotton is steady; middling 10⅝c; sales 300 bales; receipts 1,500 bales; shipments —— bales; stock 31,800 bales.

Cincinnati, March 8.—Cotton steady and unchanged; middling 10¾c.

Oil Markets.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—Petroleum was more active and irregular; the market opened at $1 00⅝, advanced to $1 01⅞, broke and closed at $1 01⅛; trading good. The afternoon session was firmer. United Pipe-line certificates opened at $1 00⅝ and advanced to $1 02, but later declined to $1 01⅛ and closed at $1 01¾, with trading active.

Oil City, March 8.—United Pipe-line certificates opened at $1 00¾, highest price $1 02¼, lowest $1 00⅛ and closed at $1 01⅞; sales 3,853,000 barrels; clearances yesterday 9,348,000 barrels; runs 58,948 barrels; shipments 49,436 barrels; charters 34,683 barrels. Exchange stock, 450 bid, 500 asked.

Bradford, March 8.—The market for crude oil is stronger; total runs Friday 71,015 barrels; total shipments 57,365 barrels; charters 34,683 barrels; clearances 11,048,000 barrels. United Pipe-line certificates opened at $1 00⅝ and closed at $1 01¾; highest price $1 02, lowest $1 00⅛.

Cleveland, March 8.—Petroleum, the market is quiet: standard white 110 deg. test 8¼c.

Wilmington, March 8.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 33c.

Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 8.—A rain storm kept the market quiet in all departments.

Foreign Financial and Commercial.

London, March 8, 6 p. m.— Railroad Bonds—Canadian Pacific 55½; New York Central 118¾; Erie 25½; Reading 29⅝.

Paris, March 8.—Rentes 76f 50c.

Antwerp, March 8.—Petroleum 19½m.

Liverpool, March 8, 5 p. m.—Cotton is in fair demand and prices unchanged; middling upland 5¾d; middling Orleans 6d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 10,000 bales; American 6,800 bales. Butter, United States good 82s.

Liverpool, March 8, 3:30 p. m.—Pork, prime mess Eastern dull at 80s; Western 70s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

[*Corrected by Talton Embry & Co., Live-stock and Commission Brokers, United Railroads Stock-yards, Cincinnati, O.; Covington Stock-yards, Covington, Ky.*]

Cincinnati, March 8.—Cattle—Receipts for the past week, 2,511; shipments, 392. Monday the market was active and firm on all grades, and butchers bought a good supply, which has had a tendency to make a slow market during the remainder of the week. But little doing in shipping cattle, while the demand continues good for stockers and feeders. We quote the following prices:

Cattle—Shippers, good to extra	$6 00@6 50
Shippers, fair to good	5 75@6 00
Butchers, good to extra	5 00@5 85
Butchers, good to choice	5 00@5 50
Butchers, fair to good	4 25@5 00
Butchers, common to fair	3 25@4 25
Butchers, roughs and scalawags	2 25@3 00
Oxen, good to extra	4 50@5 50
Oxen, common to fair	3 00@4 00
Heifers, good to extra	5 25@5 75
Cows, good to extra	5 00@5 50
Cows, fair to good	4 25@5 00
Cows, common to fair	3 25@4 25
Bulls, good to extra butcher	4 75@5 25
Bulls, good to choice bologna	4 00@4 75
Bulls, fair to good feeders	3 25@4 00
Heavy stockers and feeders	4 75@5 50
Light stockers and feeders	4 25@4 25

Hogs—Receipts for the past week, 7,953; shipments, 6,143. As the receipts have been light for the past two or three days and not enough to supply the demand, the market has been firm. But very few good hogs offered to test the strength of the market. We quote:

Hogs—Select butchers and heavy shipping	$7 00@7 50
Fair to good packers	6 50@7 00
Fair to good lights, 170 to 190 lbs.	6 40@6 85
Fair to good, less weight	6 10@6 35
Common	5 40@6 00
Culls	4 00@5 25

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past week, 1,048; shipments, 160. The receipts for the past two days have been very light, and the market is steady at quotations:

Sheep—Good to choice	$4 50@5 25
Some extras	5 50@5 75
Fair to good	4 00@4 50
Common to fair	3 50@4 00
Culls	2 50@3 50

Louisville.

[*Reported by Tatum, Embry & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants.*]

Bourbon Stock-yards, Louisville, Ky., March 8.—Cattle—Receipts light and market steady. At the close of the week about everything is sold, and prospects look favorable for next week. The trade has ruled firm all the week, and sales were generally satisfactory to the seller.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,286, and shipments 266 in the last 24 hours, and during the week receipts foot up 6,419, and shipments 4,053. The market ruled steady during the week, and about all selling on arrival at satisfactory prices to the seller. Prospects favorable for next week.

Sheep and Lambs—Good sheep firm, while common are dull. No change in prices. Nothing doing.

QUOTATIONS.

Cattle—Good to extra shipping	$5 60@5 85
Light shipping	5 35@5 60
Oxen, good to extra	5 00@5 50
Oxen, common and rough	4 00@4 85
Bulls, good	3 75@4 50
Light stockers	3 00@4 25
Feeders	4 50@5 25
Butchers, best	5 25@5 75
Butchers, medium to good	4 50@5 00
Butchers, common to medium	3 50@4 25
Thin rough steers, poor cows and scalawags	2 00@3 25
Hogs—Choice packing and butchers.	6 60@6 75
Fair to good packing	6 40@6 60
Light medium butchers	6 15@6 35
Shoats and rough hogs	5 25@6 00
Sheep and Lambs—Fair to good shipping	4 50@5 00
Common to medium	3 50@4 25

MOVEMENT DURING THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Rec'ts.	Ship'ts.
Cattle	33	
Hogs	1,286	266
Horses and mules	49	46
Total	1,368	312

Chicago.

Chicago, March 8.—Hogs—The Drovers' Journal reports: Receipts 5,000 head; shipments 6,500 head; market steady; rough packing $6 25@6 80; packing and shipping $6 85@7 50; light $6 30@6 85; skips $4@6.

Cattle—Receipts 1,700 head; shipments 3,100 head; market unchanged; exports $6 30@7; good to choice shipping steers $5 80@6 20; common to medium $5 15@5 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 700 head; shipments 2,300 head; market active and steady; inferior to fair $2 50@4 ℔ cwt; medium to good $4@5; choice to extra $5@6.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 8.—Cattle—Receipts 150 head; shipments 1,200 head; there is no supply on hand, and consequently there was nothing done outside of a small retail trade. The prospects for next week are regarded as very promising.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 250 head; shipments 3,800 head; very scarce, and only a small retail business done.

Hogs—Market quiet; light $6 25@6 65; packing $6 35@6 80; heavy $6 90@7 15; receipts 1,000 head; shipments 1,800 head.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, March 8.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts 585 head; market firm, active and a shade higher; native steers of 1,053 to 1,432 lbs sold at $5 15@6 25; stockers and feeders $4 70@5 10; cows $3 60@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts 1,900 head; market steady; lots of 189 to 288 lbs sold at $6 40@6 75, mainly at $6 40@6 60.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 570 head; market steady; natives of 70 to 90 lbs sold at $3 37½@4 30.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, March 8.—Hogs—Are active and firm; common and light $5 50@6 90; packing and butchers $6 50@7 50; receipts 855 head; shipments 3 0 head.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York. jy9 MoWe&FrWly

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ETC. Emissions checked from first hour of use, by mechanical means. Extensively used in lunatic asylums and hospitals. Pat. by U. S. Government, now offered to sufferers outside. 1,200 cures in one month. Recommended by leading medicalmen and Journals. No cure, no pay. Blue book with opinions free. Address, U. S. Dispensary (chartered under State Laws), St. Louis, Mo. jy9 dMoWe&Fr150&w52

CITY FEATURES.

Far better than quinine is Dr. Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Chill Cure. Merely breaking the chill is not sufficient—the cause must be removed. Wintersmith's Chill Cure never fails. Sold by all druggists.

The Chicago and Northern Advertisements published to-day are of first-class interest, every one.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.—We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city to the advertisement of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever sold, generally superseding all preparations they come in competition with. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, '84.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY EDITION.	Per line.
First, fifth and eighth pages	$0 18
Inside pages (publishers' option)	15
Special Notices, nonpareil	25
City Features, nonpareil	40
Reading matter, nonpareil	50
Reading matter, minion	75
For Sales, Rents, Wants, Boarding, Steamboats, Marriages, Deaths, Religious and Society Notices	12½
SUNDAY EDITION.	Per line.
First page	$0 20
Other pages	18
Special Notices	30
Reading matter, nonpareil	75
Reading matter, minion	1 00
For Sales, Rents, Wants, Boarding, Steamboats, Marriages, Deaths, Religious and Society Notices	15
WEEKLY EDITION.	Per line
Ordinary advertisements	$0 60
Business Notices	75
Reading matter, nonpareil	1 00
Reading matter, minion	1 25

Solid Agate the Basis of Measurement.

Seven Words to a Line. Fourteen Lines to An Inch.

☞The following discounts will be made on individual contracts:

On contracts from	$100 to	$300	5 per cent
On contracts from	300 to	500	10 per cent
On contracts from	500 to	1,000	15 per cent
On contracts from	1,000 to	1,500	20 per cent
On contracts from	1,500 to	2,000	25 per cent
On contracts from	2,000	upward	30 per cent

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
(Postage prepaid by the Publishers.)

Daily.		Sundays Omitted.	
One Year	$14 00	One Year	$12 00
Six Months	7 00	Six Months	6 00
Three Months	3 50	Three Months	3 00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Per week, Sundays included ......30 cents
Per week, Sundays omitted ......25 cents
Weekly paper one year $1 50; six months 75 cents; three months 50 cents.

COURIER-JOURNAL BRANCH OFFICES.

The COURIER-JOURNAL *has established Branch Offices for Correspondence and the receipt of advertisements and subscriptions, and where files of the paper may always be found, as follows:*

NEW YORK—*Rooms 63 and 65 Tribune Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.*

CINCINNATI—*Northeast corner Fourth and Race sts., Commercial Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*No. 607 Fourteenth st opposite Ebbitt House. O. O. Stealey, Manager.*

CHICAGO, ILL.—*Club Room 5, Grand Pacific Hotel. Edgar L. Wakeman, Manager.*

A STEADY INCREASE—2,566.

The WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL from week to week makes a steady gain in the way of new subscribers. The tables show where the increase in its lists for the week has come from:

New Subscribers for week ending December 8, 1883	1,092
New subscribers for week ending December 15	1,610
New subscribers for week ending December 22	1,502
New subscribers for week ending December 29	2,009
Total for four weeks in December	6,123
New subscribers for week ending January 5	2,571
New subscribers for week ending January 12	3,116
New subscribers for week ending January 19	3,358
New subscribers for week ending January 26	3,755
Total for four weeks in January	12,800
Grand total for eight weeks in December and January	18,923
New Subscribers for week ending February 2	3,146
New subscribers for week ending February 9	3,652
New subscribers for week ending February 16	2,761
New subscribers for week ending February 23	2,755
Total for four weeks in February	12,314
Grand total for twelve weeks commencing December 1 and ending February 23	31,237
New Subscribers for weeking ending March 1	2,529

Kentucky comes grandly to the front in the way of new subscribers sent to the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL during the past week. The week before she numbered third in the race, being led by Texas and Mississippi, but last week's accessions from Kentucky were nearly as many in number as from all the rest of the States and Territories together. The table below will show the number of new subscribers received from thirty States and Territories.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS RECEIVED FOR THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1884.

Kentucky	1,015	Texas	285
Mississippi	336	Tennessee	227
Alabama	232	North Carolina	55
Arkansas	129	Missouri	36
Louisiana	51	Georgia	31
Virginia	35	Indiana	16
Illinois	17	Kansas	15
Iowa	15	South Carolina	10
California	11	Indian Territory	8
Florida	8	New York	5
Nevada	6	Michigan	4
Montana	5	Ohio	4
Wisconsin	4	New Jersey	1
Nebraska	2	Oregon	1
Washington Ter	1		
New Mexico	1	Total	2,566

A BIG SHOW.

A Talk With Manager Macauley About His Next Venture as a Showman.

Mr. John Macauley returned from New York yesterday. Mr. Macauley has perfected his arrangements with the Kiralfys for the grand spectacular entertainment, and we shall have it for three weeks, beginning May 12. It has only been seen once before in this country, at Niblo's last fall; and they propose to have it this time on a far greater scale. This spectacular play differs from the others in that it has a plot. It represents the march of civilization down through the ages. The Exposition building has been engaged by Mr. Macauley, and a special stage has been erected. There will be a seating capacity of at least 6,000. The stage will be the largest in America, and there will be 400 people on it at once. The company brings with them a dynamo-electro machine and will manufacture their own electric lights. Besides this there will be on the stage at least twenty calcium lights. The company will bring with them seven carloads of scenery. They have their own musical director and a number of fine musicians. They will also engage the best local talent. The orchestra will number 40. The costumes will be of the most splendid character. There are 6 premiers and 100 coryphees. There will be eight performances a week, six at night and two matinees; popular prices will be charged, so that all who wish can attend.

Special trains will be run, so that people from the neighboring cities will have a chance to see the greatest spectacular show that was ever put on the boards in America.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

The Sunday Sermons of Drs. Witherspoon, Manley, Morrison and Broadus Listened to by Large Congregations.

GENERAL CHURCH NEWS.

Dr. Witherspoon, of the First Presbyterian church, preached at the Second Presbyterian church, Second and Broadway, at 11 o'clock and at night. His sermon at 11 o'clock was from the text: "He that spared not his own son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?" He said:

"There is an ignoble element in our nature which tends to render that which is familiar more or less commonplace. There are countries in the North of Europe where the sun does not rise for six months of the year, and on the morning of his annual reappearance we are told that the people climb at early dawn to the summits of the tall cliffs that overlook the cold Northern sea, and there amidst ice and snow await the coming of the king of day; and when at length his warm beams illumine the horizon and bathe the peaks around them in crimson, they lift up a psalm of thanksgiving to God that resounds through all the glens and fiords of their wintry home. But with us, where the sun rises every twenty-four hours, the event is so commonplace that we scarcely give it a moment's thought. And so there are truths, the most wonderful that can be conceived, and yet so familiar to our ears that they make no impression upon us. One of these is contained in the former part of the text: 'God spared not His own son, but delivered Him up for us all.' We have been familiar with it from childhood, have heard it a thousand times; it is one of the commonplaces of theology. But suppose a cultivated heathen, a man of refined sensibility and generous emotion, without that prejudice against the Gospel which seems to be characteristic of all cultivated heathen, to hear for the first time this great truth of the God of heaven giving his eternal Son to die for the sins of the world, what an impression it must make on him!

"This is the truth which the Apostle here states, for the sake of emphasis, both positively and negatively. God spared not his own son; He delivered him up for us all. Let us dwell upon the negative aspect first. God spared not His own son. What reason why He should spare him? He was His son, and all the father's heart cried spare him. And then such a son! Every element that could endear. And then His only son! Heaven was emptied; the royal palace was desolated; he who made all its light and joy was no more. Think to what he was delivered up! Consider the ignominy, the shame, the suffering, the accursed death. How could he thus deliver him up! I know there is a current metaphysical view of the Godhead, which includes intelligence and will, but excludes that wealth of emotion which makes the beauty of human character. But against all such conception I place the manifold declarations of sacred scripture and the fact that man's nature is made in the image of God, and I contend that the giving of Christ to death involved a personal sacrifice akin to that made by an earthly parent in giving up a child to the grave. A sacrifice, too, commensurate in its intensity and power with the infirmity of the nature that is subjected to it. Take all this into consideration, and what an emphasis in the words of the text.

"But let us pass from the great fact stated, to the apostle's inference from it: 'How shall he not with him also freely give us all things?' The argument is manifold.

"First—Since the gift already bestowed is inconceivably the most costly that could be demanded, the giver will not withhold less costly ones that may be required to secure the end contemplated in bestowing the first.

"Second—This first gift is the test and measure of a love so boundless that no barrier of unworthiness or difficulty can arrest its course. It has scaled the mountain, and will not be deterred by the molehill.

"Third—The first gift really includes all the rest. As the stream contains only what was in the fountain head, so all spiritual blessing is an outflow of Christ. He has 'made unto us wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption.' The spirit stands, so to speak, by the fountain, and parts its waters into different streams; but the old hymn expresses the delightful truth:

> Thou, O, Christ, art all I want;
> All in all in Thee I find.

"Here is security for those who would enter upon a religious life. He who has done so much for your salvation will hold you up and help you to the end. Here is comfort, too, for those in anxiety in reference to temporal want. 'No good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly.' Be of good cheer; all things are yours, whether life or death, or things present or things to come, all are yours, and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's."

The Walnut-street Baptist Church.

Dr. B. Manly preached in the morning to a large congregation from the text: "He said, I go sir, and went not."

He said: "The parables of our Lord are remarkable for the accurate delineation of character. The first son said: 'I will not go,' but afterward went. This one promised to go, but went not. The text may be applied to some in the church, but we speak only of those who make no profession of being Christians. Many of the latter say they intend to enter God's service, but do not. They expect to be Christians, but it is in the future. You are warned of the danger of delay, and you say you intend to be a Christian, yet you do not repent. Good intentions, unfulfilled, are of no value. Then, good intentions are not always carried out. We often forget our good resolutions. Time and again you have resolved to repent, but you are still unsaved. Many of the lost intended to repent. You are soothing yourself with the same poison that lulled them to sleep and hastened them to the pit. Intending to repent is an acknowledgment that you ought to repent. It is also implied that you believe repentance is your only safety. Intending to repent in the future, but not now, is equivalent to a purpose to continue in sin now, and, with your eyes open, you are violating God's law. Conscience and God unite in declaring that this is the right time; yet you say 'not now.' It is strange that we should do that for which we know we will be sorry; but how strange and criminal that one should do what he knows to be wrong and at the same time resolve to be sorry for it! How do you expect to be brought to repentance? By proceeding as you do, the opportunities and facilities are diminishing. Why not repent now? What inducements to repentance do you desire than those you already have? What more can be said than has been said? What more can be done? When do you intend to repent? If you have put the day off to a year hence, do you know that you will live? You refuse what you have—the present—and promise God what you have not—the future. He who puts off his salvation to the uncertain future, commits a deed of daring. God says: 'Repent, or perish.'

"The position of intending to repent, with a purpose of remaining in that position, places one beyond the reach of God's grace. Make one earnest, honest effort to save your soul."

God Was Manifest in the Flesh.

Dr. H. C. Morrison yesterday morning eloquently expounded the incarnation from the text: "God was manifest in the flesh." He said:

"The incarnation is supernatural. It can not be reached by laws of mechanics or principles of mathematics. For this reason many reject it. They say it is unnatural, and hence untrue. Nature, they say, is true. Admit it. Then, we ask, from whence does nature come? Nature is from God—born out from the supernatural. Then, if nature be born of God, and yet be true, so may the incarnation, for it is born out from the same supernatural. Nature is true, in the sense of the invariable conformity to the principles on which she rests; true as an expression of Divine power, wisdom and taste. But nature does not teach us to love and to trust. We do not trust nature. You take your great coat with you on a fair morning. We fortify and watch against nature's freaks. Nature has no sympathy. We learn her laws by running before their sharp points. We find out her laws in our childhood by a painful process of burnings, and bumpings, and scaldings, and frostings. Nature drives her snows into the poor man's hovel, and even bites the bare feet of the orphan, as he stands begging at the door of wealth. Nature is partial. She deals more kindly with the rich than with the poor. Fifty thousand, mostly poor, trusted to nature and lived too close to the bank of the Ohio. The floods drove them from home, and when at last, unable to shake their houses from their foundations, the winds join with the waves and sweep them away, leaving them homeless and hopeless. Is this the nature that the materialist says is so true? Is this the nature so much lauded? Is this the nature that is to teach me of God? Am I to read his character through these things? Then I can neither trust nor love such a God. Besides, nature mocks my deepest hunger. She feeds my body, but mocks the hunger of my soul. When I am hungry for immortality—hungry for the society of those I have loved and lost—if I go to nature and lift up my wailing inquiry, 'Shall they live again?' nature laughs and mocks me with the echo, shall they live again? Then I must have something beyond nature to teach me of God.

"Revelation lifts man from heathenism into a high morality. The old Scriptures tell him his duty. They put the 'shall' and 'shall not' to all the points of his practical life. They chain his passions, muzzle his appetites and bring him up to a well-regulated moral life. Nature makes him a heathen. Revelation makes him a moralist. But still he is not brought into the life of God. There must be new powers, new ideas, brought to raise him into the life of God. From whence are they to come? They are to come out of the incarnation. The incarnation brought an entirely new circle of moral ideas. New, strange, powerful. The weakness of infancy; the power of poverty; the might of helplessness. The babe is the sovereign in the home. Its power is in its weakness. The beggar reaches your deeper and better nature sooner than the millionaire. His power is in his poverty. The helpless and fluttering bird by the wayside commands the attention of the passing Prince. Its power is in its helplessness. If these things have such a moral power in their most insignificant forms, what must be their power when we see God, the Sovereign of the Universe, in infancy, poverty and helplessness at the feet of humanity. There is a power in surrender. The child conquers when it falls, broken in will, upon the parent's bosom. The stroke that murders an innocent fellow-man rebounds forever upon the heart of the murderer. Jesus uses these moral powers. He fell, as a murdered babe, into the arms of relentless malice. His dying head fell upon the bosom of malignant humanity, but sent a wound to its heart from which it has never recovered. The wounds of the murdered Christ have ever been rebounding upon the world's great heart, causing men to grow wretched and ask, 'What shall we do?' These are powers that come, not from nature or revelation, but out of the incarnation. Powers by which the world is to be reconquered and brought back to God.

"Heathenism is man's response to nature. Morality is man's response to revelation. Christianity is man's surrender to the incarnation. His life changed, raised into the supernatural and made one with the life of Christ. The incarnation has a history, a spirit, a genius and a power peculiar to itself. And the fact is not only past, but it is a present fact. The life of God in the church is the secret of its power. May we see this great fact—the incarnation—as never before. May we drink into its spirit and be filled with its life, until men can look upon us and say, 'Behold God manifest in the flesh.' Then shall the church have power."

The Broadway Baptist Church.

Dr. John A. Broadus had a large audience yesterday morning at Broadway Baptist church. He said:

"The text this morning is the Lord's Prayer as given in the sixth chapter of Matthew. In His great sermon on the Mount the Saviour points out the three great duties of almsgiving, piety and prayer. He teaches that these are not to be done 'to be seen of men.' After this the Saviour, to show the importance of prayer, makes a digression to say something about prayer. 'Use not vain repetition as the heathen.' The priests of Baal with their long, loud prayers did this. Your heavenly Father knoweth what you need before you ask, and His is no dull, reluctant ear. Many suppose the Saviour gave here a form of certain words to be used. This is not so, for in Luke the prayer is given with different words, though substantially the same prayer. This prayer was given not as a precise form of words, but as model. Some shrink from praying in public or in the family because they can not find anything fit to be said. None of us can ever find a better prayer to pray all our lives than that of the Publican, 'Lord be merciful to me a sinner.' There are many Scriptural phrases well suited for prayers. Notice the simple, comprehensive beauty of the Lord's prayer. We can not hope to equal it. Notice the opening, Thy name, Thy will, Thy kingdom. The second portion is give *us*, us, us. Do we pray this way? Do we put our wants first or second? Ah, the tendency is to put man first. Even the world says give us a gospel that comes up to man's needs. That is true; but not the Bible way, which put God's glory first, for whatever promotes His glory blesses man most. That is the beauty of religion. Having said so much generally, I can only touch on the points in the prayer. Hallowed be Thy name. This is God Almighty's world you are in. He keeps you alive. Stop when tempted to lightly use His name or His word. Dr. Johnson said a witty man ought to be above jesting about the Scriptures—it was too easy to do. Thy Kingdom come. That Kingdom began coming with Jesus, and is coming yet. Many lands are still in darkness. Even in our beautiful city multitudes do not acknowledge our King of Zion. Thy will be done. Nothing takes place in Heaven only as God wills it. Much goes on on earth which He has prohibited. When we pray for His will we must work for it. 'Give us this day our daily bread.' Some church fathers thought spiritual food was intended. Some modern writers say food is a matter of law, not prayer. True; but law prevails in the moral as well as the physical world. This is the place for prayer. God's word is pervaded with the idea of our dependence on Him, and we need to come to Him daily, hourly, and at every heart-beat. 'Forgive us our debts.' Debts mean sins. We need to be forgiven. Do you know the horrors of debt? My friends, you are over head and ears in debt, and have not a penny to pay. Praise Him, He is ever ready to forgive. But notice the words the Saviour added: 'As we forgive our debtors.' Do we ask God to pretend to forgive? How hard to forgive. There is a distinction in forgiving. First, we forgive and bear no malice against the offender. That is what the Saviour means by love your enemies. But you are not to take them back into positions they have forfeited.

"Bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil (or the evil one.) Ah, the dangers of temptation. I talked with a man recently many miles from here who had held a high position, was tempted and fell. He had trusted in his own strength. It is not flattering to our pride, that we are not safe a single moment unless kept by God. Oh, when we are in temptation God is faithful, who will not suffer us to be tempted above that we are able to bear. Rejoice in this.

"My friends, do you like to pray? Is it your habit to pray? Begin this morning. Take this model prayer. Go boldly to the throne of grace. God help us all to carry out the teaching of His son."

Congregational Notes.

THREE churches had baptizing yesterday.

FOURTEEN revivals are in progress in Louisville.

ELDER F. D. SRYGLEY is going to Texas this spring.

REV. R. REYNOLDS has resigned at Jeffersonville.

HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture here this month.

KNOX Presbyterian church has a candy-pulling March 11.

ELDER R. B. NEAL is working up a Bible-reading alliance.

REV. DR. T. T. EATON will be home from Florida this week.

MR. ANDREW BROADUS, leader of Chestnut-street Baptist choir, efficiently assisted in the singing yesterday at the Broadway Baptist church.

YOUNG men's prayer meeting at East Baptist church to-night.

THE Fifth and Walnut street Methodist revival continues this week.

BISHOP T. U. DUDLEY will preach in Elizabethtown next Sunday.

ST. JAMES Sunday-school gives an entertainment Tuesday evening.

ONE person was baptized last night at Walnut-street Baptist church.

THE Fifth-street Colored Baptist revival goes on with increased interest.

THE Chautauqua Circle meet at the First Christian church to-night.

SIX MEMBERS were received at the first Presbyterian church on yesterday.

THE Board of Managers of the Colored Orphans' Home meet Tuesday night.

THE Hancock-street Christian church began a protracted meeting last night.

THE Green-street Baptist church held a large communion service yesterday afternoon.

RABBI MOSES will lecture on the Book of Esther this evening in the Broadway Temple.

THE colored Sunday-school Union held a short session at Quinn Chapel yesterday afternoon.

THE young ladies of Broadway Baptist church give a candy reception Friday from 2 to 10 P. M.

THE Executive Committee of the General Association of Colored Baptists meets Monday afternoon.

DR. WEAVER delivered a pleasing children's sermon to Broadway Sunday-school yesterday morning.

LAST week Asbury Chapel congregation surprised Pastor Taylor with contributions of groceries, canned goods, etc.

THE only Congregational church in Kentucky is in Louisville, having bought the old East Baptist church. The members number sixty; all are colored.

REV. DR. CAREY, of the Richmond (Va.) Institute, was in the city last week examining the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, which he highly compliments.

CHRIST church held over six hours of service yesterday. Prof. Thomas F. Gailor, of the University of the South, preached at the morning, afternoon and night services.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church will hold a special meeting on to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. All the members are earnestly requested to attend.

THE pulpit of the First Presbyterian church was filled by Rev. Dr. Pratt both morning and night. Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, pastor of the First church, occupied the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian church at the same hours.

A PASTORS', Sunday-school teachers' and friends' mass meeting will be held Thursday at 8 P. M., in the Fifth and Walnut-street Methodist church, to arrange for the International Convention. Mr. Jacobs, of Chicago, will address the meeting.

THE Louisville Literary and Scientific circle (colored) has organized with Wm. H. Perry, President; Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary; J. M. Maxwell, Treasurer; C. H. Parrish, Librarian. The first session will be Monday night at Quinn's chapel.

CENTER-STREET colored Methodist church, having been repaired at a cost of $1,000, had a grand reopening yesterday. The programme, which was participated in by Revs. Miles, Douglas, Lane, Messick, Mosely, Thomas, Johnston and Bell, had twenty-two features and required all day to be gone through with, beginning at 11 o'clock A. M. There were three collections.

YESTERDAY afternoon the German Bible reading in the Polytechnic building had a very large audience. Rev. Ed. L. Weaver made the opening prayer. The greatest sermon—the sermon on the Mount—was read by the audience. Prof. Haupt detailed the good points of the Bible as a guide from earth to heaven. Prof. Mueller told the German origin of the man in the moon. Gospel songs were sung, and it was unanimously voted to have another Bible reading next Sunday.

PHARMACY.

The Governor's Approval of the Bill Incorporating the Woman's School.

The act incorporating the Woman's School of Pharmacy was signed by the Governor Saturday, and is now a law in full effect and force. By its provisions all graduates of the "Louisville School of Pharmacy for Women" are entitled to keep open shop or to act as aids or assistants to persons keeping such shops or stores without registration or application to the State Board, thus ignoring all their claims to supervise the drug trade so far as the graduates and licentiates of this school are concerned.

This is a fair and logical answer to the board, who refused to register a lady who was not only a graduate of the Michigan School of Pharmacy, but was also a graduate of one of the best literary colleges, and yet admitted to registration a graduate of Baldwin University, a school thoroughly responsible as a theological school, yet one which has no chairs of pharmacy, materia medica nor chemistry, nor any of the branches taught in any school of pharmacy in this country.

The report of the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy made a few days since to the Kentucky Legislature, proposes a new definition of "graduates in pharmacy." The definition proposed is that "graduates shall be those coming from institutions that require an apprenticeship of at least three years as one of the conditions of graduation." This new definition of a "graduate in pharmacy" is altogether different from that in the present existing pharmacy law of the State. The new definition is entirely in the interests of the institutions under the control of the drug-store interests of the country, and excludes graduates from many of the pharmacy schools connected with the largest and most respectable institutions of the country. It excludes graduates from Vanderbilt University, Michigan University, Virginia University, Louisiana University, Medical College of Virginia, Iowa Wesleyan University, in addition to some of the Pennsylvania and New York schools. Many of the excluded schools have graduates scattered throughout the United States, who will be affected by this discrimination. The School of Michigan University has graduates in all the leading business-houses in the United States, and their services are in great demand in other parts of the country as prescriptionists. The contributions of its graduates to the pharmaceutical journals of Europe and America have reflected credit upon the cause of education in the United States.

The laws of the States of New York, New Jersey, Maine, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kansas, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Alabama, and many other States of the Union make no such discriminations.

The rulings of the Board of Pharmacy, under the present pharmacy law of 1876, have already practically excluded all graduates in pharmacy who are not from institutions representing the drug store interests, and they now propose to invest their by-laws and rulings with the authority of law.

A young lady of high qualifications, from Eastern Kentucky, coming with a record from her school in every way creditable to the State, was lately refused examination by the board. It was then contended that the present law justified the exclusion, but the board seem unwilling to rest under the old law as it stood, and now propose to extend the new order of things to the State at large. The organization of the new board under the proposed new law is a matter in which the State has a deep interest, and it should be freed from all local interests and all temptations to sway it in the interest of any particular class of institutions in the country. Merit in the applicant and safety to the people should alone be made the leading features in any new law upon the subject of pharmacy.

The John C. Calhoun Monument.

The following speaks well for Louisville's enterprising monumental builders: Messrs. James S. Clark & Co. have received advice from Columbia, S. C., that Gov. Hugh S. Thompson has discarded all the many plans for the above monument from the Northern and Eastern cities in favor of two handsome designs from Louisville houses, of which Messrs. James S. Clark & Co. are one of the successful, and the award, if not already made, will be dec[illegible] soon in favor of Louisville.

THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

It Celebrates Its Rejuvenation with an Enjoyable Banquet Yesterday.

An elegant dinner was given by the Louisville Hotel Company yesterday afternoon to the members of the daily press and other invited guests. It was most tastefully served in the newly and handsomely-fitted dining hall of the hotel, Messrs. Phil. Judge and E. C. Bohne doing the honors with genial hospitality. Indeed, the managers of the Louisville Hotel have special cause to feel genial, for the hotel has just been completely refitted and renovated. From top to bottom—in halls, parlors, stairways and rooms—everything has been repainted and repapered; new carpets have been put down, new chandeliers hung, and the famous old hostelry is as bright and cosy and comely as the most fastidious could desire.

The following attractive *menu* was appreciatively discussed yesterday afternoon:

Pan roast oysters.
Rhine wine.
Bouillion.
Monte Yriarte sherry.
Broiled Potomac shad, butter and parsley sauce.
Potato a la Duke.
Braised filet of beef, with truffles.
Asparagus.
Sliced tomatoes Mayonnaise.
Veal sweet breads, larded, with mushrooms.
Green peas.
Spinach.
Roast prairie grouse au jus.
Lettuce.
Champagne.
Omelette souflee.
Ices. Fruits. Cakes.
Roquefort cheese.
French coffee. Cigars.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Emerald Branch of the Irish National League.

The meeting-hall of the Emerald Branch of the Irish National League was filled to overflowing last night with an enthusiastic crowd of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion of the monthly meeting of the branch.

The meeting was opened at 8 o'clock by President Rodgers in a brief introductory speech, after which the regular business of the branch was proceeded with to its close.

The President introduced Hon. L. M. Martin, of Cynthiana, Ky., State Senator, who delivered an address which was brief but full of sympathy for the people of Ireland in their struggle for self-government.

The following programme was rendered:

Duet......"What Are the Wild Waves Saying?"
Miss Lou Monohan and Miss Lizzie Brennan.
Song........"Sweet Bessie the Pride of Dundee."
Mr. E. W. Woods.
Song...."Scenes That Are Brightest," and a duet from Norma.
Miss Celia Cavanaugh.
Duet—"In the Gloaming," and "Kneel and Pray Beside Your Mother's Grave."
Messrs. Timmons and Sweeny, of the Celestial Quartet.
Song—"My Home Across the Sea," and "Under the Daisies."
Mr. Henry O'Hern.
Song..........."The Bells of Shandon."
Miss Lou Monohan.
Instrumental Solo..........Miss Lou Monohan
Song—"When Blossoms Shall Cover Us, Darling"
Miss Ella White.
Duet..........."Wandering in the May-time."
Miss Lou Monohan and Miss Ella White.
Song..........."The Day I Played Base-ball."
Mr. P. Gallagher.
Recitation..........."The Moneyless Man."
Mr. D. C. McCarthy.
Song—[Original, sung by Mr. A. Nalty, the author, who was encored with great applause, rendered a new and popular piece on the standard time, which was a decided hit.]
Song..........."Sad is the Heart."
Miss Mamie Toner.
Song—"The Charming Young Widow I Met on the Train."
Mr. Thos. K. Hines.

The meeting adjourned well pleased.

When lips received a rosy flush,
And teeth become a dazzling white
Beneath the efforts of the brush,
When SOZODONT is used aright:
The mouth becomes sweet, pure and warm,
And the fresh breath an odorous charm.

THE WEEKLY
COURIER-JOURNAL
IS ISSUED THIS MORNING.

It is chock-full of the news of the week, correspondence, tales, miscellany, poetry, etc., etc., and is the very paper of all others to send to friends abroad.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at our counting-room. Price, five cents.

ENGRAVING, ETC.

ENGRAVING AND DESIGNING
—ON—
WOOD.

Having engaged two of the finest Designers and Engravers in the country, we are now prepared to do all kinds of Engraving on the shortest notice at reasonable prices.

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING CO.,
Fourth Ave. and Green.

MEDICAL.

DR. WINTERSMITH'S
Tonic Syrup
—OR—
CHILL CURE
THE BEST.
It Cures Every Form of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.
The Chill When Broken, Does Not Return.

THE reason of its superiority over Quinine and other remedies. In this disease there is always more or less derangement of the Liver, and often of the digestive organs. The remedies usually given have reference only to preventing the paroxysm or breaking the chill, without regard to the condition the system may be left in after the chills have been removed; whereas the mere breaking of the chill is but a small part of what is required to perfect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the Liver and the Stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills will be the probable result. The true reason, therefore, why the relapses of Chills and Fever are so frequent is because they have never been more than half cured; that is, the causes which first produced the disease have never been removed. A proper use of WINTERSMITH'S TONIC never fails to cure the most obstinate cases of Fever and Ague.

☞For Sale by All Druggists.☜

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Louisville, Ky.

DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.
It is self-evident that a physician who pay special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.
Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.
A PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 8 A. M., to 4 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT
DR. H. H. KANE, of the DeQuincey Home, now offers a Remedy whereby any one can cure himself quickly and painlessly. For testimonials and endorsements from eminent medical men, &c., address H. H. KANE, A.M., M.D., 160 Fulton St., New York City.
fe29 FMo&We&w 1y

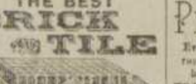
CHICAGO AND NORTHERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

(The advertisement of no institution, firm or interest, whose reliability is not assured, has been or will be received in these columns.)


DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.
Remains unchanged in absolute original purity and effectiveness. A pure fruit acid baking powder. The analysis of most eminent Chemists in U. S., show it incomparably the best.
Steele & Price, Chic'go & St. Louis


Dr. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Made from Choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial essences. Perfect in purity, unequaled in strength and quality. The most delicate, grateful and natural known flavors for all uses.
Steele & Price, Chic'go & St. Louis

HASKINS' INTERIOR FURNISHING ROOMS
Central Music Hall, Chicago.
Upholstery! Decoration! Drapery! Furniture! Lace Curtains!
Large and Comprehensive Collection of NOVELTIES!
We make Studies of Interiors, Decorate and furnish private residences; employ expert artists for Making Home Beautiful. Correspondence with Southern families invited. Mention C.-J.
CALL WHEN IN CHICAGO.

THE BEST BRICK & TILE

MACHINES
Made, are manufactured by J. W. PENFIELD, WILLOUGHBY, OHIO.
Descriptive Circulars FREE.

GRANITE IRONWARE

For Sale by all House Furnishers

AMERICAN SAW CO.,
TRENTON, N.J.
Manufacturers of
CIRCULAR SAWS
With the Celebrated
BROOKE BIT
—AND—
TRENTON TOOTH.
The BIT and TOOTH fit into same sockets and are interchangeable. Can be Swaged or Upset. Will stand steam, or any other feed. Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

BARNES' Patent Foot & Steam Power MACHINERY.

Complete outfits for Actual Workshop Business. Lathes for Wood or Metal. Circular Saws, Scroll Saws, Formers, Mortisers, Tenoners, etc. Machines on trial if desired. Descriptive Catalogue and Price List FREE.
W. F. & JOHN BARNES, No. 2218 Main St., Rockford, Ill.

E. ANDREWS & SONS,
WILLIAMSPORT, PENNA.,
Manfrs. of
Patent 'New Process' Temper
SAWS!
Of every description. Also
THE "ACME"
SAW GUMMER AND SHARPENER.
Best Emery Machine known.
Also Pat. Nickel-Plated Board Rule. Illustrated Catalogues FREE. Mention COURIER-J'l.

F. J. L. BLANDY.
BLANDY'S STEAM ENGINE WORKS
ZANESVILLE, OHIO, and 65 So. Canal St., CHICAGO.

Manufacturer of
PORTABLE & STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES!
Also Blandy's Improved Patent
Double Circular

SAW MILLS!
AND ALL MILL SUPPLIES.
Write for Price Lists and Circulars. Mention COURIER-JOUR.

WAVERLY SEMINARY,
1527 "I" ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MISS LIPSCOMB, Principal.
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
The course of instruction is thorough and progressive. First-class Professors and Teachers in every department. Scholastic year begins Sept. 20th, and ends June 20th. For terms address the Principal (men. Cour.-Jour.)

HORSES WITHOUT FEET
that are sound are unprofitable. Ordinary shoeing leaves the tender frog exposed to cuts and bruises, causing diseased feet and disabling the horse for months or years. Lockie's sole-leather protection under the shoe cures and prevents injuries and disease and gives a sale, springy footing. Costs a trifle. Every horse needs it. All indorse it; get particulars.
LOCKIE HORSE-SHOE PAD CO.

NOTRE DAME, OF MARYLAND
NEAR GOVANSTOWN,
Baltimore Co., Md.
This Institution, conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame is desirably located. The instruction is thorough in every department.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
is given to Composition and Mathematics, the French and German Languages, Music and Physical Culture. Mention C-J.

BEHNING'S PIANOS
THE Leading Instruments.
WAREROOMS:
15 E. 14th St., N.Y. City.
FRANK TEUPE,
State Agent for Kentucky, 560 Fourth Ave., Louisville.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.
MISS. MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.
Session opens Sept. 5. Most thoroughly equipped School in the South. SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES in every department. Terms reasonable. For full particulars apply to Principal, as above, for Catalogue. Mention COURIER-JOURNAL.

FORT EDWARD Collegiate Institute,
FORT EDWARD, N. Y.
JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Pres.
New brick buildings warmed by steam. Handsomest, best appointed Boarding Seminary for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN in N. Y. State. Thirteen teachers. Three years' Graduating Course; also Business and College Preparatory Courses. 28th year, Sept. 10. Address the President.

HOLLINS INSTITUTE.
BOTETOURT SPRINGS, VA.
A School of the best type for girls. Twenty Officers and Teachers. Literature, Classics and Art taught under the best standards. A mild mountain climate; mineral waters; picturesque scenery. 41st Session opens Sept. 19. Send for Circulars. Mention C-J.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY
SING SING, N. Y.
J. HOWE ALLEN
PRINCIPAL.
A Boarding School of 50 years' standing, and of national reputation. Locality healthful and beautiful. Intelligent and thorough instruction. A complete and generously conducted School. Address the Principal for Circulars. Mention C-J.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,
THE OLDEST WHOLESALE & RETAIL JEWELERS IN CHICAGO.
Washington and State Sts.
Wholesale Agents
ELGIN WATCHES,
Rogers, Smith & Co. Silver Plate, etc. Complete Illustrated Catalogues sent to dealers on application. Southern correspondence especially invited.

GRIFFITH & WEDGE
ZANESVILLE, OHIO,
Manufacturers of
Portable & Stationary
STEAM ENGINES,
Of best material and make,
—AND—
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS
Unsurpassed for quantity and quality of production. Illustrated Catalogues sent FREE.
Mention COURIER-JOURNAL.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
108 Madison St., Chicago.
MANUF'RS, WHOLESALERS & RETAILERS
SPORTING GOODS,
BASE BALL SUPPLIES, ARCHERY GOODS, FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET, BICYCLES, BOATING, GYMNASIUM, THEATRICAL AND ALL SPORTING GOODS
of an exclusively high grade. Write for FREE copy "Spalding's Journal of American Sports" (Illustrated). Mention COURIER-JOURNAL.

JNO. B. JEFFERY
Printing House
Evening Journal Bldg., Chicago.
THIS NOTED PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT has the Largest Assortment of
TROTTING & RUNNING CUTS
and most immense stock of
ILLUMINATED POSTERS
for Civic and Military Celebrations, Stock Sales, Mardi-Gras, etc., and is pre-eminent in the U. S. for beauty of designs and high order of workmanship. Send for Samples and Estimates. Mention COURIER-JOURNAL.

"LONE STAR" SHIRT CO.,
177 STATE ST., CHICAGO.
PALMER HOUSE, MAIN ENTRANCE.
$5.50 BUYS SIX
Of the best $1 Unlaundried
SHIRTS!
in this country. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. ALL SIZES, from 11 to 19 inch neck measure. Long, short, or medium Sleeves, with Cuffs or Bands. Bosoms 3-ply linen, and Wamsutta bodies. Fulltreinforced. Sent anywhere by express, on receipt of price
ONLY $5.50!
Indorsed by N'n Office C. J.

BENJ. ALLEN & CO,
137 & 139 State St., Chicago.
Importers & Wholesalers of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER & PLATED WARE.
Western Ag'ts for the Howard Watches. Correspondence solicited with dealers everywhere. Mention COURIER-JOURNAL.

THE CELEBRATED
P. CENTEMERI & CO'S KID GLOVES,
C. L. Van Doren
SOLE AGENT,
7 Central Music Hall, CHICAGO.
LADIES a thousand miles from Chicago equally as well supplied as though living here. MAIL ORDERS receive special attention. Send for List of Prices and Colors. Mention COUR.-JOUR.

OZONE!
Nature's great disinfectant, absolutely destroys all foul odors poisonous gases and disease-breeding germs. Positively
OVERCOMES MALARIA,
so common in warm climates.
RELIEVES "HAY FEVER"
more promptly and surely than all other known agents. Write for all particulars to
E. C. COOK, M. D.,
103 STATE ST., - - Chicago.
Indorsed by N'n Office C.-J.

ST. JAMES MILITARY ACADEMY
MACON, MO.
REV. ETHELBERT TALBOT, Rector.
Boarding School for Boys.
Location healthful. Discipline superior. Fits boys for West Point, College or Business. Within easy access of all western cities. Careful personal supervision at all times. Terms, $300 per annum. Send for catalogue.

WM. E. HILL & CO.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.
Manufacturers of
SAW AND SHINGLE
MILL MACHINERY.
Send for our Illustrated Circular descriptive of our Steam 'Nigger' Greatest Saw-Mill improvement known. Write also for Illustrations of our Direct Acting Drag Saw Machine; our New Style Eccentric Saw Guide; & Shingle Bolting and Sapping Machine. Correspondence Invited. Men. C. J.

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
Terre Haute, Ind.
CHAS. O. THOMPSON, President.
A School of Engineering, Mechanics, Civil Engineering, Physics, Chemistry and Drawing. Manufacturing Machine Shops, Laboratories, Library, Cabinet and Models. Catalogues with full information forwarded on application. Mention C-J.

THE ENSIGN MFG. CO.
Huntington, W. Va.
Manfrs. of all kinds of
FREIGHT CARS,
CHILLED CAR WHEELS,
CAR CASTINGS,
CAR BRASSES,
LOCOMOTIVE AXLES,
HAMMERED CAR AXLES.
Car Wheels Fitted To Axles.
Correspondence Invited. Mention COURIER-JOURNAL.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.
DEPARTMENT OF
MEDICINE & SURGERY
Ann Arbor, Mich.
A. B. PALMER, M. D., Dean.
Opens Oct. 1. Course, three years—nine months each. Entrance examination required. Women admitted. Fees: To non-residents of Michigan, $60 first year; $35 each subsequent year. Graduation, $10. Send for Circulars with full details. Mention C-J.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY
Orchard Lake, Michigan.
COL. J. S. ROGERS,
Superintendent.
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Prepares for College or Business. Special attention paid to the English branches. Graduates admitted to University upon diploma. Location unsurpassed in beauty and healthfulness. Expenses only $350 per year. Send for Circulars.

CROTON Military Institute.
Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
FRANK S. ROBERTS,
Principal.
Our object is to send out young men not only with careful training in certain studies, but also with cultured and well-disciplined minds, correct habits and good manners. Circulars sent on request. Mention C-J.

CLASSICAL & HOME INSTITUTE,
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
MISS SARAH V. H. BUTLER, PRINCIPAL.
YOUNG LADIES
Find here excellent advantages for a thorough education. Special teachers in French, German, Elocution and Music. Home comforts and unsurpassed care are marked features. Send for Circulars. Mention C-J.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE
And Conservatory of Music.
Six distinct Schools. 28 Teachers. Rare advantages in all the branches of a thorough, solid, or ornamental education. 359 pupils. Number of boarders limited. 100 full music lessons for $15. 29th year opens Sept. 4, '83. Before making engagement elsewhere, send for new catalogue to Dr. I. C. PERSHING, Pres., Pittsburg, Pa. Mention C-J.

NASHVILLE COLLEGE
FOR YOUNG LADIES;
Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. GEO. W. F. PRICE, D.D., Pres.
For higher education of women. Correlated with Vanderbilt University, with privileges of Lectures, Libraries, Museums, Apparatus. Building new. Furniture elegant. All modern improvements, electric bells, telephone, passenger elevator. Fine advantages in Music and Art. Excellent winter climate.

BEACH MILITARY ACADEMY
A Select Boarding School.
322 E. FRANKLIN ST.
Richmond, Va.
S. T. BEACH, Principal.
The 12th Session begins Thursday, Sept. 13, and closes June 12, '84. Discipline strict. LOCATION UNSURPASSED for healthfulness. Teachers skillful and of long experience. Terms: $270 per session, including everything except washing and medical attendance. Write for circulars. Mention C-J.
L. BOOTH. R. L. DULANEY. W. A. WRIGHT.

BOOTH, DULANEY & CO.
KUTTAWA, LYON CO., KY.
Manufacturers of
WAGON, CARRIAGE and PLOUGH
WOOD STOCK.
Write for Prices. Mention C.-J.

ROAD SCRAPERS
AND
PLOWS,
WHEELBARROWS
—AND—
TRUCKS
of all kinds.
STEEL SINKS,
Manufactured by the
KILBOURNE & JACOBS
MANUFACTURING CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

NORTHERN OFFICE
COURIER-JOURNAL,
Club Room 5,
Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.
EDGAR L. WAKEMAN,
Correspondent and Manager.
Over $50,000,000
worth of new annual Southern and Southwest trade is enjoyed by Chicago Manuf'rs, Wholesalers, Jobbers and Retailers and Manuf'g Interests near Chicago, almost wholly secured by use of Courier-Journal columns. Mr. Wakeman visits any part of the North on important advertising negotiations.

BELVOIR SEMINARY,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Miss WORTHINGTON,
Principal.
Efficient teachers. Prepares for College. Superior advantages in Art, the Languages, and Music. Beautiful, healthful location. A select home School; good table, reasonable charges. Year begins Sept 12, ends June 12. For Circulars address the Principal. Mention C-J.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.
White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y.
22 miles from New York City, on Harlem R. R.
A Military Boarding School
Oliver R. Willis, A. M., Ph. D.
Principal.
PREPARATION FOR BUSINESS
A SPECIALTY.
Boys also thoroughly fitted for college. Unsurpassed facilities. Terms $400 per year. Write for circulars. Mention C-J.

PARK INSTITUTE,
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.
103-5 Ashland Av., Chicago.
Mrs. ALICE E. BATES, Principal.
Full Academic and College preparatory departments. 21 instructors and several lecturers. Superior instruction in Music, Art and Modern Languages. Affords unsurpassed advantages as a finishing or college preparatory school. Its graduates Admitted to Wellesley College without examination. Men. C.-J.

MIDDLETOWN CAR WORKS.
Michael Schall, Arthur King
Proprietors.
MIDDLETOWN, PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILWAY AND MINE
CARS
of all descriptions. Six to eight cars per day. Special attention given to Car Forgings, Castings, etc. Correspondence Invited. Mention COURIER-JOURNAL.

RICHMOND SEMINARY,
No. 3 E. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
JOHN H. POWELL, Principal.
Nine months Session begins Sept. 24. Large and thoroughly competent corps of instructors. Full Collegiate Courses, specially complete in English, French, Music and natural Sciences. Climate delightful and admirably suited for pupils from North, West and South. Send for Catalogue. Mention C.-J.

SLAWSON'S FARE BOXES
Change Gates, Change Slides, drivers' Change Boxes, etc., etc.
EVERY KNOWN APPLIANCE
For collecting fares on Street Railways and Omnibuses. All varieties and finish. The best in the world, and used everywhere. Send (mentioning C.-J.) for Illustrations and Prices to J. B. SLAWSON, Prop.—Prest. C. C. T. R. R. Co., No. 16 W. 46th St., N. Y. City.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
Bethlehem, Pa.
WM. ULRICH, Ph.D., Princip'l.
Students prepared for Lehigh University. An excellent institution for those wishing to possess a Classical Course, or a Course in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy, etc. Tuition in the University free to all able to pass the entrance examination. Write. Mention COURIER-JOURNAL.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M.
Principal.
The Advent Term of the 85th Semi-Annual Session begins Thursday, Sept. 13, 1883. Unusual advantages offered Southern Students. For Catalogues, address (mentioning C.-J.) the Rector, Rev. Bennett Smedes, A. M.

CURTIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Brookfield Center, Conn.
FREDERICK S. CURTIS, Ph. B.
PRINCIPAL.
A FAMILY SCHOOL
For a dozen young boys. A place where a boy is looked after, in SCHOOL AND OUT, and learns other worthy things than books alone. Thorough instruction in the best. Send for Circular any time. Mention C-J.

THE SHURLY CO.
Watch & Jewelry Co.
77 State St., CHICAGO.
Bet. Washington & Randolph.
(Indorsed by N'n Office C-J.)
Are wholesale and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Solid Silver and Plated Ware of Best Makes. If you wish anything, send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and Price List. Mention COURIER-JOURNAL.

OUR CUT-OFF ENGINE.
A FUEL-SAVER.

PATENT
SAW-MILL SET WORKS
Address TAYLOR MANFG. CO. Chambersburg, Pa.
Mention C.-J.

LANE & BODLEY CO.,
John & Water Sts., Cincinnati.
Portable and Stationary
Steam Engines,
Steam Boilers & Saw Mills.
With Capacity of 3,000 to 50,000 feet per day. Send for special circular of our No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, which we sell for
$200
Mention COURIER-JOURNAL.

COMMISSION
GRAIN & PROVISION
Orders executed with absolute promptness and integrity. Address
Morris P. Borden,
(Mem. Chicago Board of Trade.)
121 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.
Indorsed by N'n Office C.-J.

POWELL BROS.
SPRINGBORO, CRAWFORD CO., PA.
Importers and Breeders of
Clydesdales,
PERCHERON-NORMANS,
ENGLISH-DRAFTS,
TROTTING-BRED ROADSTERS,
SHETLAND PONIES,
HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.
Rare individual excellence and choice breeding. New importations constantly arriving. Prices low. Terms easy. Catalogue FREE. Correspondence solicited. Mention COUR.-JOUR.


PATENT
SAW-MILL SET WORKS,
Address TAYLOR MANFG. CO. Chambersburg, Pa.
Mention C.-J.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
Faulkland, New Castle Co., Del.
Rev. Frederick Thompson, M. A. Rector.
Re-opens Sept. 12. In country, 29 miles, by rail, from Phila. Healthful climate. No malaria. House roomy. Grounds extensive. Three resident masters. Home comforts. Christian influence and teaching. Watchful care over manners and morals. Prepares for business or college. $350 per school year. If desired, boys cared for during summer, at Rector's cottage, Lake George.

CINCINNATI CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
MISS CLARA BAUR,
Directress.
Vocal and Instrumental Soloists prepared for Church, Concert or Oratorio. Certificates granted pupils competent to teach. A limited number of young ladies can board in the Conservatory. Address Miss CLARA BAUR, 140 Broadway, Cincinnati, O. Mention C.-J.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO.
CLINTON, - - MASS.
50 Beekman St., - New York.
13 Sears Building, - Boston.
148 Lake St., - - Chicago.
MANFRS. OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
WIRE CLOTH,
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!
IN AMERICA.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Samples. Mention C.-J.

AMERICAN FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

ILLUSTRATED MANUAL and History of the Fruit Evaporating Business, FREE.
AMERICAN MFG. CO.
WAYNESBORO, PENN.
Mention the COURIER-JOURNAL.

THE HANNAH MOORE ACADEMY
Reisterstown, Md.
REV. ARTHUR J. RICH, A. M., M. D.
Rector.
The Diocesan School for Girls. Founded in 1832. 15 miles from Baltimore, on Western Maryland R. R. Noted for healthfulness, thorough instruction, careful training, and the refining influences of a Christian home. Write for Catalogues. Mention C.-J.

PINKERTON & COE,
UNITED STATES
Detective Agency
204½ Clark St., Chicago.
No connection with any other Detective Agency. Reliable Detective Service rendered in any part of the country. Reasonable prices. Correspondence invited. Highest references. Refer to N'n Office C.-J. Mention C.-J.

NORTHERN OFFICE
COURIER-JOURNAL,
CLUB ROOM 5,
Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago
EDGAR L. WAKEMAN,
Correspondent and Manager.
Over $50,000,000
worth of new annual Southern and Southwest trade is enjoyed by Chicago Manuf'rs, Wholesalers, Jobbers and Retailers and Manuf'g Interests near Chicago, almost wholly secured by use of Courier-Journal columns. Mr. Wakeman visits any part of the North on important advertising negotiations.

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER'S
DISPENSARY,
313 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson Streets, near Market St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. LANCASTER, a regular graduate in all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, and Venereal Diseases, with twenty years practice, continues to treat all PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL Diseases as a specialty.
SYPHILIS, the direst affliction of mankind, and unless thoroughly cured, entails untold evils on man, woman, and the offspring yet unborn, is arrested in its baleful extention, positively cured, and the poison entirely eradicated from the system.
GONORRHEA, cured in from two to five days.
GLEET AND STRICTURE, however obstinate and complicated, permanently cured.
CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, and other unpleasant symptoms, successfully treated by a treatment mild and pleasant, yet so effective that it cures the worst cases, though the bones of the nose have become affected.
SKIN DISEASES, treated with eminent success.
PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, and all other diseases of the Rectum, cured without the use of the knife or caustic.
SPERMATORRHEA AND IMPOTENCY, the result of self-abuse and sexual excesses, causing Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Debility, Dizziness, Dimness of sight, Indigestion, Defective Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society and loss of Sexual Power, rendering Marriage improper and unhappy, positively cured in half the time usually required. The treatment does not interfere with business, nor expose the patient. Charges reasonable and CURES GUARANTEED.
Consultation and correspondence confidential.
Office Hours—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; from 2:30 to 6 and from 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays 9 to 10:30 A. M.
Address, DR. LANCASTER, as above.

49 FOR MEN Cures in 3 days. Drug store, 15 N. Eleventh, Phila.; Fourth ave. and Green st., Louisville. ja25 FrMo&We78

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. SWIFT,
Veterinary Surgeon,

WILL practice in this city and visit places convenient to rail within a radius of 100 miles. All the scientific operations known to and recognized by the profession skillfully performed. Lameness arising from chronic navicular joint disease, ringbone and many other causes, and which has persistently resisted all other efforts at relief, cured by a modified surgical operation.

Students received and instructed in this specialty as well as in operations on the eye, with models, diagrams and the subject itself.

Headquarters at F. S. Carrington's Livery Stable, No. 132 West Main st. Mr. Carrington is connected with Telephone Exchange.